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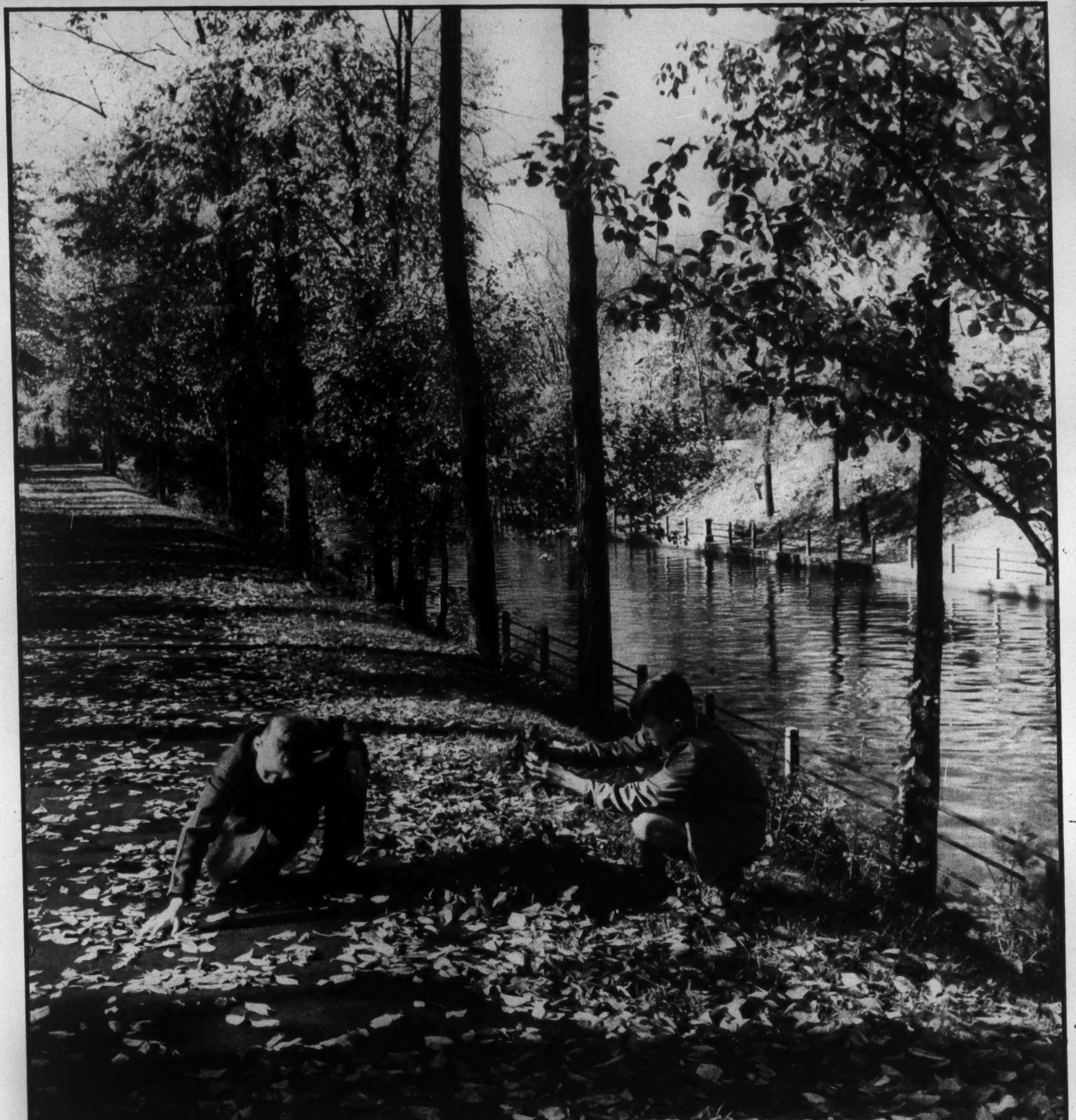

—*Photo by Malak*

Only yesterday blazing summer; today the falling leaf proclaims that autumn is already here.

THE FRONT PAGE

What Price Sir Stafford?

WHEN Sir Stafford Cripps is in Ottawa next week he will be asking whether we can once more allow Britain to draw on the loan that we made her in 1946.

Briefly, the history of the loan is this. The amount voted by parliament was $1,250 million. It was supposed to meet Britain's trade deficit with us for the next four years. Unhappily the greater part of it was used up in a year and a half. In the second half of 1947 we asked the British to slow down their use of the loan and to pay for part of their deficit with cash. By April 1948 we had to ask them to pay us entirely in cash because our own cash reserves were so dangerously low. By that time they had used up $1,015 millions. There is, therefore, $235 millions left, and this is what Sir Stafford will be wanting to use up.

It is as much in our interests to help British recovery now as it was in 1946. The case for continued help is put strongly, and in the light of today's conditions, in an article by Mr. Rodney Grey on page 38. The primary purpose of the loan is to put Britain, one of our two best customers, back on her feet; it also cushions the shock to those of our exporters who usually sell to Britain and who would otherwise find Britain unable, at least for the time being, to buy their goods.

But are our present cash reserves of U.S. dollars big enough? Is our balance of trade, which feeds those reserves, favorable enough? In short, can we yet afford to reopen the gates we had to shut only half a year ago?

The change since last winter is very striking. Our reserves, which sank below $500 millions, are now around $750 millions. Admittedly $140 millions of this comes from the borrowing which we ourselves had to undertake in the United States, not from an improved trade balance, but the cash is there and our exports to the United States are flowing more strongly than ever before. There seems little doubt that we could afford to let Sir Stafford use up the rest of his loan during the coming twelve months. Indeed, this is the very least that we should do.

Actually we should, in our own interests, go a good deal farther. As Mr. Grey points out, it is very doubtful whether the funds that U.S.A. is going to put up for the European Recovery Program will be enough to do the job. Ottawa's help, which has certainly not been trivial in comparison with Washington's in the past, is greatly needed.

In Ottawa there is a tendency to talk as if our ability to help was limited by the export surplus estimated by the statisticians for the coming year. This, of course, is true; but it is not the whole truth. Our trade, and therefore our trade balance, is partly under Ottawa's control. This is especially true of our imports, many of which are nowadays subject to quotas and bans. We can make our trade balance bigger if we want to do so.

It boils down to this: the longer we are willing to put up with our import restrictions the more we can afford to send to Britain. The less we buy from the U.S.A., the more we can afford to lend or give away to the U.K. Our loans to Britain are not limited by Ottawa's statisticians; they are much more likely to be limited by our own selfishness or shortsightedness.

Gifts to Strangers

THE pinnacle of selfishness and shortsightedness was reached in Premier Duplessis' slogan in his recent election campaign: "Nous ne donnons pas aux étrangers". But it is not "strangers" or "foreigners" to whom Mr. Duplessis refuses to make gifts; it is our own customers and, we might add, our stoutest allies, in the future as well as the past, against the forces of darkness. To refuse them aid is a rare mixture of commercial folly and moral wickedness.

Yet Mr. Duplessis seems to have convinced a very large number of voters in Quebec that his policy is wise and right, and this cannot be ignored by other political parties. There is a real danger that, largely thanks to Mr. Duplessis, the Dominion parliament will not at its next session vote any more money for the purpose of "gifts" to "strangers". When Sir Stafford uses up the present loan, that might be the end.

Many evils would arise from failure by this country to go on with its role, continuous since 1940, of an enlightened leader in the task of "mutual aid". Some of these evils would be felt overseas, where our help is so badly needed; some here at home where export industries would suffer a loss of traditional markets; but worst of all, perhaps, in the long run, would be the danger to our standing in United States —quite apart from the aid and comfort that our failure would give to those in Washington who want to whittle away their own country's aid to Europe.

Canadians who have worked in Washington during and since the war tell us that American congressmen and officials talk to Canadians with an affection and a respect reserved for no other people. This is largely because we usually do the right thing, and we are often rather more quick and farsighted than they are in doing it. In no field has this been more obviously true than the field of wartime and postwar aid abroad.

This high regard leads the U.S. to treat Canada, in most respects, as an equal, in spite of the great difference in wealth, population and power. We are so used to this we take it for granted. But if we want to get treated as a small and troublesome neighbor, if we want to get pushed around and brushed off, if we want to get, in a measure at least, "taken over" by Uncle Sam, the sure way to do it lies in failing to act in a way that commands respect.

Yet this is just what Mr. Duplessis may force us to do.

Weak Oppositions

THE Winnipeg *Free Press* bewails the fact that in the recent Alberta elections "the second-choice system could have been but was not used by the voters to ensure that there would be a satisfactory opposition". The second-choice system is that by which, when there are

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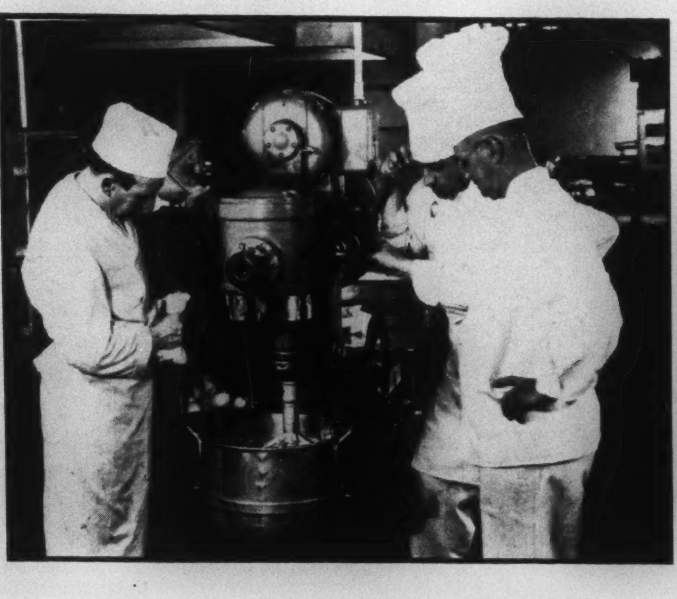
Ryerson Institute Will Meet Growing Demand For Technical Education

By Jean Tweed

The need for a technical institute for those not wanting to attend university is recognized by the Ontario government, which will open its new Ryerson Institute of Technology on Sept. 21 at Toronto's old Normal School (above).

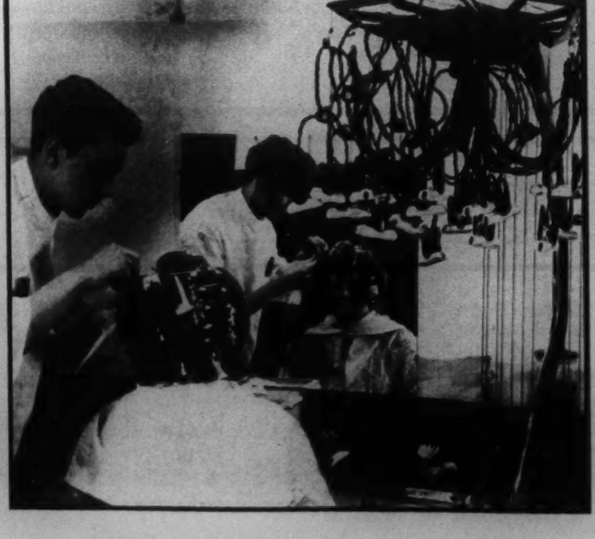
Recently used as Dom.-Prov. training centre for veterans, Institute will be based on U.S. ideas.



Equipment provided for training veterans will be used. Chefs taking the Food Technology . . .

. . . course prepare lunch in the kitchens (above) for the restaurant run for students and public.

In "Barberology" only advanced students will practise on public, as with these vets completing training centre course.



School of Cosmetology features all angles of beauty treatment. Right, Electronic . . .

. . . Technology course includes radar, communications, direction finding, industrial electronics.

NOBODY has yet done a scientific report on the Educational Behavior of the Human Race, although Dr. Kinsey did touch on a few aspects of college life. But it seems obvious that the split between the humanities and the sciences is gradually widening. Some people deplore this tendency, such as Chancellor Vincent Massey of the University of Toronto who advocates more philosophic scientists and scientific philosophers.

On the other hand, sociologists point out that young men and women cannot afford to remain students very long, if they are going to raise families. The question of income must take precedence over knowledge. And a recent report on bank presidents showed that the earlier a boy gets into the business, the better are his chances to become president.

Unfortunately most work in this industrial world requires formal education, and the position of the unskilled, untrained laborer is usually not very remunerative. Consequently high school matriculation is considered a basic requirement, and advanced training in a special field is an expected asset.

Change In Economy

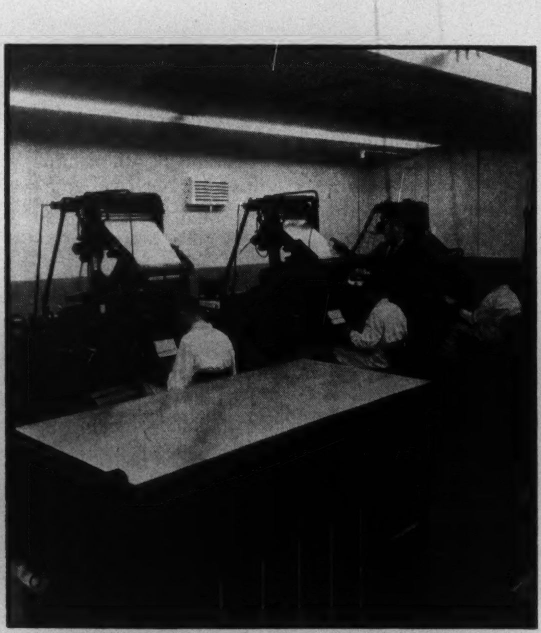
Until World War II, Canada's universities were able to cope with the problem of higher education, and the United States technical institutes were always available. Now, however, Canada's economy is based less on agriculture and more on industry with the obvious result of a larger demand for technically trained workmen. Unfortunately, universities are jammed and United States institutions are too overcrowded to be of much use to Canadians.

The latest evidence of Canada's new demands on education is the outbreak of small technical institutes all over the Dominion, and the added stress on vocational high schools. In the United States, and to a lesser extent in Great Britain, advanced technical institutes have been a prominent feature in the educational field for 25 years. In Canada, however, technical training generally stopped after high school. The one exception to this is Quebec where technical institutes were set up

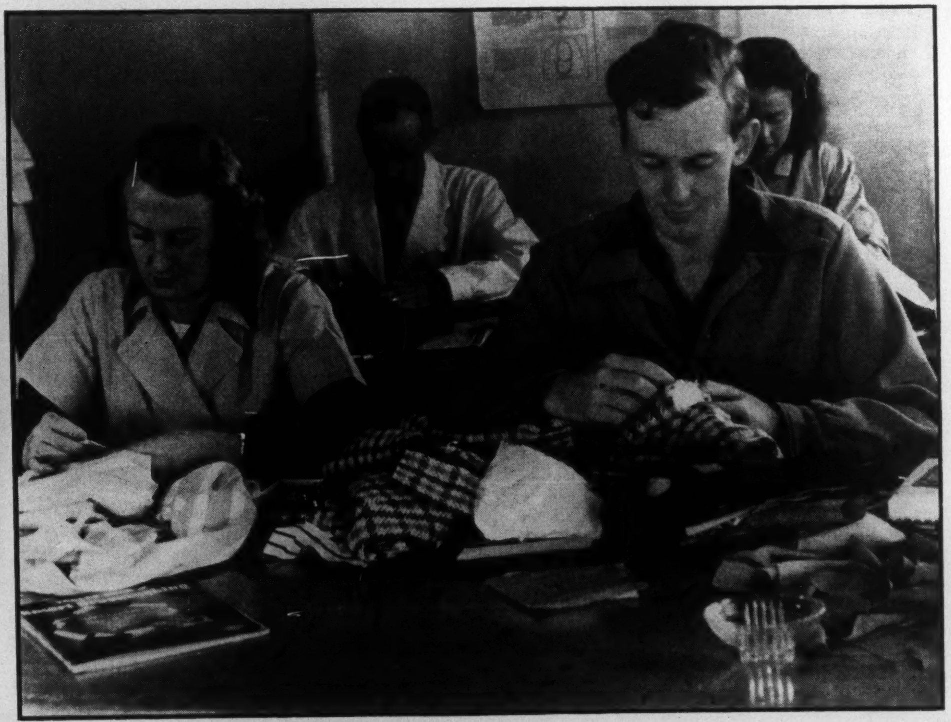
(*Continued on page* 20)

Dress designing in the School of Fashion. Each course will have an advisory board made up of employers and employees in the particular industry concerned to assess the number of workers which can be absorbed.

Photography course will include industrial, commercial, portraiture.

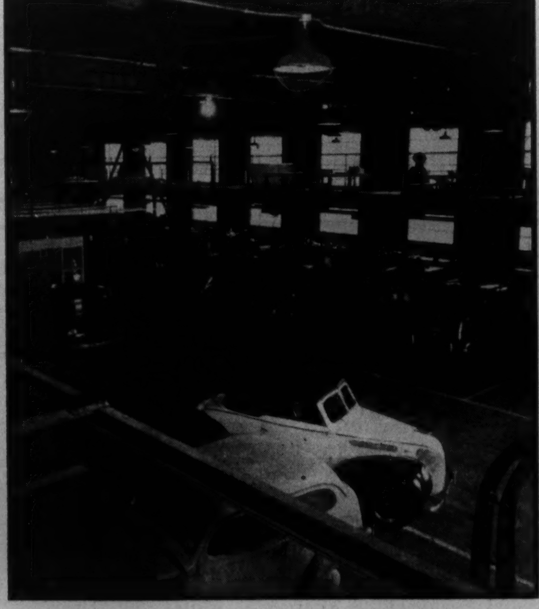


Learning to operate a linotype machine in Graphic Arts course.



Students in the School of Fashion will study all kinds of textiles and fabrics. Job placement will continue through advisory boards.

The Institute hopes to reopen the School of Announcing and will . . .



. . . feature television. Above, motor repair shop. Right, learning . . .

. . . to operate a jeweller's lathe in Horology School. Institute's capacity will be 600 students with staff of 30. Fees will be very low.

Ottawa View

A Job For Mr. St. Laurent

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

THE bearing of Mr. Mackenzie King in controversial situations has always been based on the proverb: "A soft answer turneth away wrath"; and this personal inclination has tended to prevail throughout the whole federal party ever since 1921. There is much to be said for the conciliatory and suave handling of international and domestic differences. But in the conduct of Dominion-Provincial relations, one begins to wonder whether the turning-of-the-other-cheek policy has not its limitations. Indeed, in response to the blasts against the Dominion on the subject of provincial autonomy, such as those let loose with great abandon during the recent provincial election in Quebec, Ottawa has not relied upon soft answers to turn away wrath but has adopted a consistent policy of no answers at all.

To this observer at least a policy of letting the most outrageous and inaccurate representations of Ottawa's attitude on Dominion-Provincial relations prevail by default, without a word of refutation, contains elements of grave peril for the cohesion of this country. As the history of Europe over the past fifteen years has too well shown, the most fantastic falsehoods can be solidly incorporated into the beliefs of whole sections of the public if they are not vigorously exposed, and attempts made to disseminate counter-statements more nearly related to the truth.

The silence of Ottawa is well intended, and one can readily see that many pitfalls must be avoided if the federal party leaders—and this is a long run situation of concern just as much to the C.C.F. and the Conservative parties at Ottawa as it is to the Liberals—are to keep the record straight. But no matter what arguments can be brought forward in favor of a dignified silence, nor what accusations of "centralization propaganda" and the like are sure to be brought against federal leaders if they set about answering a few of the more extravagant allegations, on balance, it seems to me, the job must be tackled.

More National Spokesmen

It is true that Premier Stuart Garson of Manitoba has been conducting a gallant one-man battle in behalf of more light upon Dominion-Provincial relations, and that he has had some help from Farquhar Oliver and Adelard Godbout. But there is need of some participation by national leaders also. I suspect that when Premier George Drew becomes Conservative national leader, if he does, that he will see Dominion-Provincial Relations in quite a different light than when it was his job to defend to the death the position of the hierarchy at Queen's Park.

But since it is in Quebec at the moment that the most fantastic theories and charges about the invasion of provincial autonomy are being bandied about, the job is not primarily one for the Conservative leader, nor for the C. C. F. leader, but for Rt. Hon. Louis S. St. Laurent. There is no single accomplishment which the new Liberal leader could perform for his country which would bring him greater gratitude and lasting fame than a conciliation between the legitimate tenacity of his confrères in Quebec concerning their provincial rights, and the larger requirements of Canadian nationhood.

There may well be readers living many miles from the boundaries of Quebec who are not well posted as to the kind of absurd and highly damaging charges which have been made by Premier Duplessis and his supporters against the policies of Ottawa on Dominion-Provincial relations; and for them it may be useful to cite one or two instances, from both English-language and French-language sources.

In the Montreal *Gazette* of January 13, 1948, from a summary of a radio address by George W. Hill, K.C., Montreal Crown prosecutor, defending the Duplessis administration, the following sentence is to be found:

"As a defender of provincial rights, Premier Duplessis had brought special credit upon himself by resisting *Ottawa's attempt to eliminate the provinces* and forge them into a single Dominion government under a centralized bureaucracy, he said." (Italics mine: W.E.)

Exactly the opposite, of course, is true. The Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations in 1937 was expressly enjoined to find a solution "subject to the retention of the distribution of legislative powers essential to a proper carrying out of the *federal system* in harmony with national needs and the promotion of national unity," and to conduce, among other things, "to a more efficient, *independent* and economical discharge of governmental responsibilities." The depression had shown the basic fiscal weakness of the original set-up, and had reduced seven of the nine provinces to a dependent state so that they were little better than financial wards of Ottawa, finding it necessary to come to the capital hat in hand in order not only to meet their relief and welfare obligations but in some instances to meet even their civil service payroll. A mockery was being made of provincial rights. The provincial autonomy given them by the B.N.A. Act proved quite illusory when adverse economic conditions struck, as Mr. Hill would have learned by reading the words of his own federal leader, John Bracken, at page 25 of the report of the 1941 conference:

"Having had ten years of this sort of theoretical autonomy, under which we were compelled to get financial assistance from Ottawa to carry on, we have lost a great deal of our enthusiasm for this type of autonomy. We prefer to have autonomy in the practical sense of having not only the legal power to do a thing, but also the financial means with which to do it."

Mr. Bracken was speaking favorably about the 1941 federal proposal that all the provinces sit down together to work out an agreement based on the Rowell-Sirois Report. The 1945 Proposals similarly sought for all provinces the creation of real provincial autonomy, replacing the outdated and illusory autonomy which the original B.N.A. financial settlement appeared to provide.

Mr. Hill, as reported in the *Gazette*, used language which, though thoroughly inaccurate, was untheatrical in tone. Samples drawn from the July campaign in Quebec, from the party literature distributed by the National Union party, are more lurid, and more warlike.

Consider, for example, a paragraph from the pen of Paul Bouchard, printed in *Le Temps* of July 23, 1948, a copy of which was left by *Union Nationale* campaign workers in my own mail box in Hull township:

"Or, la lutte qui s'annonce contre la province de Québec sera extremement dure, car le gouvernement fédéral s'apprête à lancer toutes ses forces à l'assaut de nos libertés provinciales et, même vaincu aux prochaines élections fédérales, on peut s'attendre à ce qu'il revienne à la charge. L'heure du ralliement a sonné pour les Canadiens français qui doivent s'unir autour du drapeau de la province et mettre de côté leurs misérables querelles de partis."

In effect: "The forthcoming struggle against the province of Quebec will be extremely harsh, for the federal government prepares to hurl all its might in its attack upon our provincial liberties. Even if it's beaten in the next federal elections, you can count on it returning to the attack. The hour for rallying has struck for French Canadians, who must unite themselves around the flag of the province, and toss aside their miserable party rows."

Propaganda Arithmetic

Similarly, a full-page advertisement for Maurice Duplessis printed in the newspapers of Montreal on July 22 shouted: "He (Duplessis) has shown *without contradiction* that acceptance of the federal proposals by Quebec would have meant the surrender of the greater part of her administrative jurisdiction, and all of her principal source of revenue."

Some of the arithmetic used by Duplessis and his supporters is almost beyond belief, such as setting up in contrast the entire federal revenue from the taxpayers of a province for defence, war debt, war obligations and all normal purposes, as against the proposed annual rental for exclusive collection in a joint field of revenue; and implying, for example, that for $20 million a year Ottawa had gypped British Columbia of tax sources worth $144 million a year, and would, had Duplessis approved, similarly cheated Quebec. Objectors may argue that nobody believes election propaganda; the results last July in Quebec prove quite otherwise.

VIGIL

I WENT to look where Sonny sleeps alone
And tiptoed over to the corner where
His cot is placed. And on the rail there shone
The night-light coming from the hall.
There lay his clothes, piled in a little heap—
Ah, that was it, it sounded like a call.
I tiptoed closer, stooped to take a peep.
No, nothing wrong, oh, nothing wrong at all,
The little chap was laughing in his sleep.
Then as he turned, and with a long-drawn sigh
Sank into deeper slumber, visions came
Of daisy-dappled playing-fields that lie
In childhood's happy dreamland where the lame
Can run, unhampered by such things as these—
These hideous boots with irons to the knees.

SIDNEY BUSHELL

—*Photo by Karsh*

Gerhard Kander, young Canadian violinist, will give his second New York recital in Town Hall on September 27. He has been soloist under conductors Sir Ernest MacMillan, Pierre Monteux, Dimitri Mitropoulos, Reginald Stewart and Jacques Singer. After his New York performance, Mr. Kander will begin a concert tour across Canada.

Passing Show

THE Progressive Conservative party will not unite with any other party in Quebec, but we suppose there is nothing to prevent that other party from supporting Progressive Conservative candidates.

•

According to a C.P. despatch late in August, the Ontario Attorney General is to review the question of law enforcement at summer resorts when he gets back from his holidays. This will be a great relief to cottagers who plan to stay at their summer homes all winter.

•

In Montreal Protestant schools English is to be taught by having the children play games. In our young days the slightest suspicion that we were being taught anything would have ruined the best game that could be offered us.

•

There is not so much difference of opinion about the socialization of banking in the C.C.F. as is commonly supposed; Chairman Frank Scott explains that it is merely a question of timing. Whether the bankers shall be shot in the first year of Socialism or only in the second or third, so to speak.

•

It Takes a Heap

Many a man who's bewitched by a head
Of magnificent hair with a natural wave
Marries the gal, and finds it shed
In the bathroom sink when he wants a shave.

J. E. P.

•

Britain cannot any longer be described as going to the dogs. At any rate betting on them declined by one-third last year—a little matter of 67 million pounds.

•

The Communist Centre in Harlem has been evicted from its premises for non-payment of rent. More bourgeois tyranny.

•

It is most unjust to say that Communists "believe in the overthrow of the Canadian government by force." They would much prefer to have it overthrown quietly, and their motto is "By force if necessary, but not necessarily by force."

•

Mr. Diefenbaker probably hasn't much chance of the Conservative leadership. The Liberal papers are speaking too well of him.

•

Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home for a Russian diplomat to stay away from.

•

Lucy says what the modern woman needs is not so much a pressure cooker as something that will put enough pressure on her to make her do some cooking.

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

three or more candidates for one seat and no one candidate has an absolute majority, the second choices of the voters who supported the lowest-vote candidate are counted and added to the first-choice total of the stronger candidates until one of them has an absolute majority. As might be expected, the C.C.F. voters largely refrained from naming a second choice; if a Socialist can't elect a Socialist he doesn't care who gets in.

But the *Free Press* idea that voters should, or ever would, be influenced in their voting by the design of securing a satisfactory opposition is all wet. No voter bothers about any such abstract consideration. The voter wants his party to succeed in his own constituency, where his vote can do it some good; and if that party is the party which is quite certain to win the great majority of the seats in the legislature he will vote for its candidate just the same, even if his party is one which is practically certain *not* to have a majority in the legislature, he will still vote for its candidate, and if that candidate has a good chance of winning he will thus be doing something to "ensure a satisfactory opposition", but not in the least for that reason.

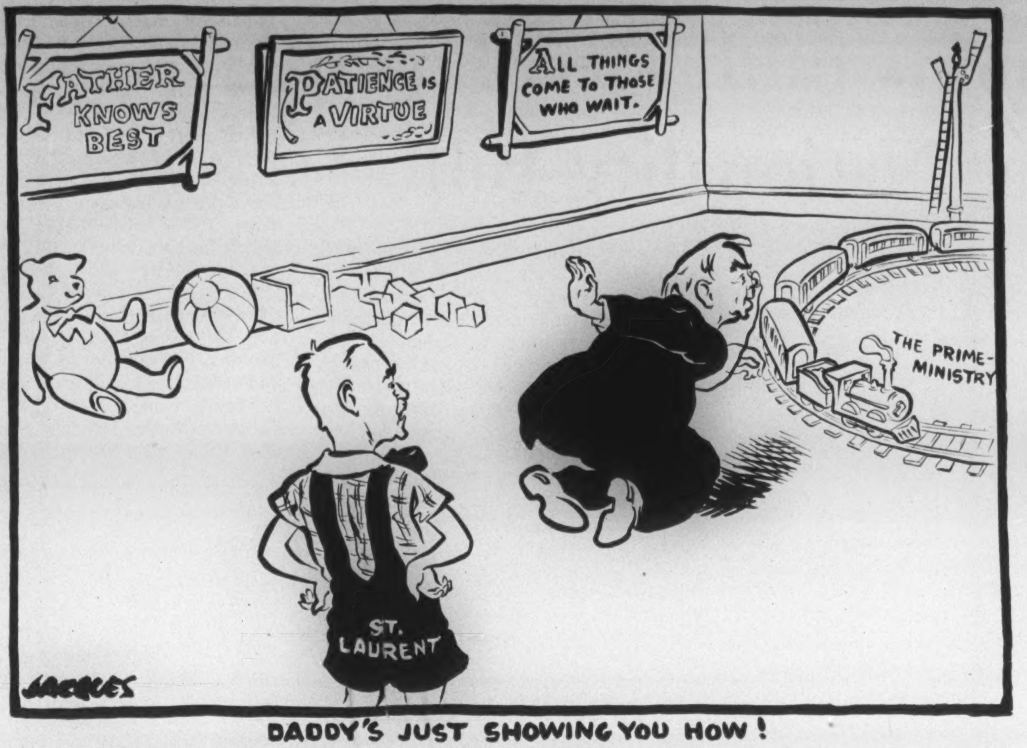
All that the second-choice system does is to make it harder for a candidate to win with the support of, say, 45 per cent of the voters, if the other 55 per cent all hate him and his policies. On the first round such a candidate can get his 45 per cent and the other two may get 28 per cent and 27 per cent respectively, and if there is only one round the 45 per cent man is elected; if there is a second round the 27 per cent man's second choices go almost wholly to the 28 per cent man, who only needs 23 per cent more to give him a clear majority. The system is most useful for preventing a Socialist or Communist candidate from being elected by a minority vote when there are two anti-Socialists or anti-Communists, which is no doubt a desirable thing; but it has nothing to do with promoting a "satisfactory opposition", and might easily have the opposite result.

The conditions of present-day elections are all against the chances of a satisfactory opposition. The combination of radio and of the commanding influence of the party leader (with the relative unimportance of the personality of the local candidate) means that the same forces are at work in the same degree in all constituencies at once, with the result that party strength tends to be more or less evenly distributed, and if it were ever perfectly evenly distributed there would be no opposition at all.

South and Negro

THE Toronto *Telegram* has performed a useful service in printing a series of articles on the effects of Negro segregation in the Southern States, as seen by a white journalist who spent some months there as a Negro—not a difficult thing to do since one Negro great-great-grandmother makes a Negro of the descendant of eight white men and seven white women according to Southern doctrine. The moral and social consequences of this segregation are appalling and constitute the greatest internal problem of the United States, and also its chief weakness in the face of the Communist menace, for Communism maintains—unjustly but with some degree of plausibility—that racial discrimination is an inescapable characteristic of the capitalist system.

In connection with these articles the *Telegram* has taken exception to a recent statement of SATURDAY NIGHT that there is in the United States a greater respect for the rights of citizenship than generally prevails in Canada. The position of the Negro in the Southern States is a marked exception to the general American attitude on citizenship, and for an easily comprehensible reason. The Negro there became a citizen as the result of a single all-comprehensive decree of the United States government, adopted while the Southern States were in rebellion. The validity of that decree has never been accepted by Southern opinion, which still holds that the Negro is not a human being in the sense of the Declaration of Independence when it says that all men are created equal and endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights. There is a fundamental incompatibility between this view and the modern democratic concept of the political equality of all human beings who are capable of looking after themselves, accompanied by the obligation of trusteeship towards those who are not capable; and until the Southern States recognize this incompatibility and modernize their treatment of what is one of the most valuable elements of the American population there can be nothing but increasing trouble in this sector of the national life.



DADDY'S JUST SHOWING YOU HOW!

The Old Normal School

NINETY-SIX years ago the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education in Upper Canada, proudly attended the opening of his new Normal School, a fine brick-and-stone building on Church Street in Toronto. In that edifice the work of training teachers for Ontario's schools was carried on for many years, with intermittent flurries of public excitement when somebody discovered—as happened pretty often — that the instructors and the teachers-to-be were alike subjected to the demoralizing influences of a "museum" which included several plaster casts of Greek goddesses in (to use the contemporary euphemism) "the altogether." (Where has the museum gone?)

In World War II the building was taken over for wartime technical training, and after it for the training of ex-service personnel for more peaceable pursuits. This month a new chapter in its history begins, with much the same sort of technical training being imparted, but this time by the province as part of its permanent and almost gratuitous service to the young men and women of its population. Our pictures on pages 2 and 3 will give a vivid idea of what is meant by this new kind of education.

What would Egerton Ryerson, that austere old man, have thought of it? How would he have looked upon the use of the public funds to produce better beauticians and more marvel-working milliners? Well, in his lifetime he would probably have taken a dim view of it, but after all he was a very progressive thinker, and had he lived in this era with its insistent demand for all sorts of technical skills and luxury services he would probably have smiled and said with Carlyle, another austere old man, "All work is noble; work is alone noble." To teach how to work is to teach to be noble.

"Revenge of the Cradle"

WE CANNOT help regretting the tone in which the Rev. Gordon Sisco, making an official report on Canada to the World Council of Churches at Amsterdam, referred to the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church (which naturally did not participate in the conference) concerning birth control. Any religious body in Canada is and should be free to teach that birth control is immoral; and indeed we strongly suspect that if Mr. Sisco examined the records of his own denomination he would find that not long ago it was teaching that doctrine itself. The respectability of birth control in the Protestant world is a matter of very recent development, as morals go. If, as a result of this teaching, the numbers of Roman Catholics in Canada increase faster than those of the Protestant denominations, we know of nothing that anybody can do about it. It is as much the right of Roman Catholics to increase their numbers as it is of Protestants to refrain from doing so.

The suggestion that there is something peculiarly virtuous about having small families has always struck us as somewhat indecently smug. We are not convinced that Protestants have small families for the sake of virtue, or indeed for any other reason than that they are unwilling to be bothered with large ones. The particular minimum of one child to which a great many confine themselves is especially deplorable, because it tends to produce a very unhealthy family atmosphere.

Roman Catholics, even those who speak French, are just as much Canadian citizens as anybody else in Canada, and the kind of Canadianism which deplores the growth of one kind of Canadians, and demands the immigration of outsiders in order to offset it, is a very poor kind to produce any unity in Canada. It is indeed far too much like the Indianism of Moslem and Hindu in India, which was not good enough to prevent the disruption of that great sub-continent as soon as the controlling influence of Great Britain was removed.

Feather Beds?

MANY Canadians can remember when firemen used to be more or less on call twenty-four hours a day six days a week, and went to bed in the fire-halls on the assumption that they might be awakened in the middle of their slumbers but in the hope that they would not. They had, it will be remembered, brass poles down which they slid from their sleeping apartments while putting the last touches to their uniforms; and they naturally had beds.

Firemen in Ottawa, under a binding award just delivered by a board of arbitration, authorized thereto by the Fire Departments Act of 1947 of the province of Ontario, will henceforth work not more than 48 hours in six days of each week, receive three weeks of holidays with pay and four more days off work with pay in lieu of statutory holidays, and get paid from $2,050 per annum (probationary) to $2,671, per annum after four years of service.

But they are still to have beds in the fire station "for use of personnel on duty in any manner which is not inconsistent with the performance of their duties". Beds are to sleep in; at least we hesitate to suggest that they are provided in fire stations for any other purpose. We hope the taxpayers of Ottawa like the idea that they are paying the senior members of their fire force at the rate of $1.16 an hour for sleeping "in any manner which is not inconsistent with the performance of their duties".

There are 168 hours in a week. After they have put in their 48 hours being firemen there are still 120 hours a week left. An Ottawa fireman might quite easily take on another job at, say, forty hours a week and still have eighty hours left for meals, recreation and slumber, and if he cannot get enough slumber in along with the other things he can still catch up on it in his fire station time.

Where Do the Brains Go?

MR. ARTHUR CALWELL, the Australian Minister of Immigration, has run into a problem that has been worrying people in this country and elsewhere for the past year or two.

To begin with, he has found that, for every three immigrants arriving in Australia, one person gets up and leaves the country. He had hoped that, within his lifetime, the Australian population would grow from 7,500,000 to 20,000,000. (The increase seems rather large, unless he plans to live a remarkably long time, or unless he has been misled by the rate of multiplication of the original rabbits who emigrated to Australia in the early days.) There is no hope of reaching his objective, or anything like it, if the population slips one step back for every three steps forward.

But this is not all. Worse still, according to a news despatch, "the departing Australians are largely the brains of the country." And it is this point that raises a question in our minds.

The best brains amongst the European refugees, we are told, are going to Britain. The best in Britain are going to Canada, Australia and other Dominions. And finally, the best in the Dominions are going to the United States.

Yet the United States does not seem to be managing its affairs that much better than the rest of us. Where do all these brains, that are supposed to be moving about so much, really end up?

Our U.N. Delegation

SINCE the very beginning, when the constitution of the United Nations was hammered out at San Francisco, Canadian delegations have always included members of the opposition parties in parliament. This was done partly to make sure that various Canadian views could get a hearing within the delegations, partly to spread as widely as possible in parliament a knowledge of the policies and practices of the U.N., and partly—perhaps most important—to ensure that our foreign policies were non-partisan and, as far as possible, had the support of all political groups.

Yet our delegation going to the General Assembly in Paris this month has no opposition members in it—only representatives of the government and permanent officials—and nobody in Ottawa has even bothered to tell us why.

Redeeming Certificates

WE ARE glad to find that the Dominion Treasury is redeeming its war savings certificates with promptitude and with a minimum of trouble and expense to the holder. We forwarded three of them to Ottawa the other day with no greater expense than an envelope and a four-cent stamp, mailing them about three days before the maturity date of the last one, and we duly received a cheque (we were glad to find that it was not three cheques, as we had rather feared) about three days after that maturity. It is probable that the quantity now maturing is much smaller than that which will be coming in a year or two from now, when the certificates of the really high-pressure selling period have attained their age of seven and a half years, but we hope this promptitude will be kept up.

It is perhaps a pity that the government has provided no other means of redemption than a cashable cheque. Many of those who put $20 a month into certificates which are now worth $25 would be glad to bunch their certificates in fours and take out a $100 bond—or perhaps still better, to bunch them in threes, add five dollars and take out a new certificate which would be worth $100 in another seven and a half years—with no income tax on the increment. The tax-free privilege is no great loss to the government, and the saving in clerical work by the absence of interest coupons more than compensates for it.

RED STARS

HAVE you the faintest, when using the telephone,
Who was the man that discovered it? Well,
Someone in Russia invented the instrument
  Long before Bell.

Whom should we thank for the blessings of radio,
Printing, ice-cream, aeronautical beams,
Cellophane, ether and trinitrotoluol?
  Russia, it seems.

Decadent nations with crass ideologies,
Touting "inventors" democracy-nursed,
Honor them yearly, forgetting, conveniently,
  Russia was first.

Dozen of years before robbers like Edison,
Russia, though gripped in a feudal embrace,
Blazoned her names in the Book of Discovery
  Naught can erase.

Thus do the writers of *Tass* and *Izvestia*,
Lauding their national dead to the stars,
Blandly remind us their science was glorious—
  Under the Czars!

J. E. P.

Changing Commonwealth Ties Shown In Britain's New Nationality Bill

By ALASTAIR BUCHAN

The Canadian Citizenship Act of 1946 inspired the British Nationality Bill, which has been much discussed in the British Parliament during the present session. The U.K. accepted the Canadian move that the Commonwealth countries should determine separate citizenship while making provision for a common status of British subjects. But Englishmen with a strong sense of island community resent the extended meaning of the term "British". Furthermore, there is concern over making British subject and Commonwealth citizen synonymous, a device designed to appeal to the new Asiatic Dominions.

Critics feel that the common denominator of agreement among such widely different traditions, as Canada and Pakistan, for example, will be so reduced that it will cease to have any value, and that the vitality of the Commonwealth connection came from the fact that the five founder members all possessed common political and cultural traditions.

The writer, a son of the former Canadian Governor General and brother of the present Lord Tweedsmuir, is on the staff of the *Economist*, London.

ALTHOUGH tempers have been running high in British politics of late, it came as a surprise to many politicians that the British Nationality Bill which was supposed to be an administrative and non-political piece of legislation should arouse a storm of controversy in Britain. The feeling was none the less intense because many of those who took issue on the subject—both in Parliament and in the press—were not properly familiar with the complexities of the subject. Moreover the division of opinion, although it corresponded roughly to the difference between Socialist and Conservative, in fact reflected the difference between those who thought the government knew what they were doing and those who were alarmed lest some fundamental change in the structure of Commonwealth relations might be taking place without adequate discussion and forewarning.

In trying to sort out the main principles and changes of principle involved in the passing of the British Nationality Bill, I must confess that not being a lawyer I do not pretend to follow the subtleties of some of the arguments used by eminent jurists. On the other hand, I exemplify in my humble self the happy jumble of the older system, being a Scotsman with an English domicile and a Canadian passport, having a Canadian wife, one Canadian and one English son. And there are many people all over the Commonwealth who are similarly affected by any attempt to alter the status of British subject.

Before 1946

Until 1946 Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa possessed statutory legislation upon the status of a British subject which was identical with that of the United Kingdom and of the colonies and territories to which United Kingdom legislation applied. Consequently, with the exception of Eire, British subjects had an identical status throughout the Commonwealth. This system was merely the extension of the traditional doctrine that the King's subjects have equal rights and duties wherever they may live or travel and it had many advantages. It was in direct contrast to the European conception of nationalism, with its paraphernalia of racial glorification, frontiers and the apparatus of visas and passports. It accounted together with other factors for the ease with which people not only emigrated from Great Britain, but migrated between the Dominions and (as in the case of South Africa) between the dependent territories and the Dominions. And it undoubtedly played a considerable part in building up that sense of kinship which, however much one may sometimes doubt its existence, does seem to be effective in times of crisis.

From the point of view of the Dominions themselves, this loose system had, however, three disadvantages. In the first place, it gave no very distinct feeling of nationhood to the citizens of the various Dominions and therefore was not a particularly helpful concept in fostering a sense of national unity. Secondly, the British Commonwealth includes a motley agglomeration of races and peoples with some of whom the Dominions are not especially anxious to share common status or to admit as of right to their countries. This particularly applies to Australia with its dread of Asiatic immigration.

"British Subject"

The third objection is less easily defined but is the most important. The use of the term "British subject" to dwellers within the Commonwealth has certain ambiguities. It has been ignorantly interpreted as meaning "subject of Britain" which is galling to the pride of Canadians, Australians and South Africans who are proud of the fact that they are in no way subject to the United Kingdom. Its proper meaning of course is "subject of His Britannic Majesty." But the ambiguity remains, because although the King is only by the historical accident of residence King of Great Britain in any different sense to that in which he is King of Canada or New Zealand, the word "British" also has double meaning. It is used not only as an adjective to describe the group of nations that make up the Commonwealth but also to describe one particular nation, the United Kingdom. Moreover, it has a third use as a collective noun to describe people of a certain racial stock (English, Scots, Welsh and Irish) which with the rise of the Eastern Dominions no longer corresponds to a description of the majority of the inhabitants of the self-governing nations of the Commonwealth.

In September 1945 the Canadian government decided that this situation was altogether too untidy and, after notifying the other members of the Commonwealth, passed the Canadian Citizenship Act. It would I think be fair to say that this roughly reversed the old system, making Canadian citizenship the basic status of a person (and applying roughly the qualifications to it which had previously applied to the acquisition of British nationality or subjecthood). It further declared that Canadian subjects were British subjects, and that those who were British subjects by the law of any other nation of the Commonwealth would be recognized as British subjects in Canada. Thus while Canada recognized the common status (or genus) of all British subjects, she created an additional status of national citizenship within the Commonwealth.

That the Canadian government was justified in this action most reflective people in the Commonwealth, would, I think, agree. But her action meant that the old anomalous system could no longer be retained by any other nation of the Commonwealth, and the United Kingdom consequently convened a conference in 1947 to evolve by agreement an extension of the Canadian citizenship principle to the rest of the Commonwealth coun-

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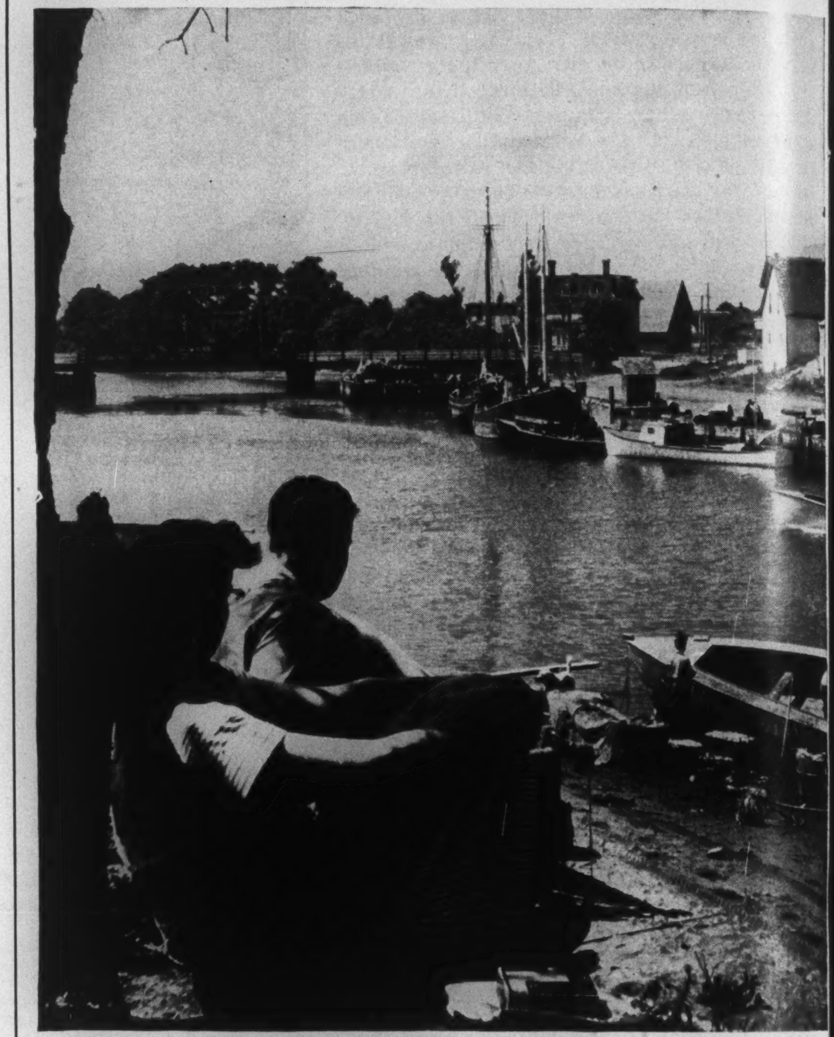

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tries. In other words the United Kingdom accepted the Canadian move that the Commonwealth countries should settle who were their separate citizens while making provision to maintain the common status of British subjects. And the result of this is the British Nationality Bill which has been much discussed at Westminster in the recent session.

It may be asked why such a piece of common sense definition of status should arouse any heat, outside those circles where parliamentary lawyers love to argue. The reason is twofold. First, the Bill creates a new category of "United Kingdom and Colonies citizen" to correspond to a Canadian or South African citizen. This is simply a term to cover the residue of British subjects left over from the various Dominion citizenships. But it not unnaturally arouses resentment among people in Britain who with a strong sense of island community and one of the oldest national histories in Europe take great pride in the simple term "British." Moreover while they feel that sense of kinship with people in the colonies which springs from the joint possession of British subjecthood, this does not correspond to a classification of citizenship which divides them from close friends or relations in Australia or Canada but unites them to, say, a Fiji Islander or a Cypriot. But the British Government, unable to please everyone, refused to drop this provision and the bill is now law.

More Fundamental

The other reason for concern is much more fundamental and concerns the provision, inserted as a government amendment during the discussion of the Bill, which makes the term British subject and Commonwealth citizen synonomous. This raises a question of Commonwealth relations so unmentionable that the Opposition hardly dared refer to it above a whisper—much less reject it. For it is an attempt to provide an alternative to those people who dislike the status of "subject" as much as most people in Britain dislike the status of "citizen." In other words it means that a formula is being sought which will enable the new Asiatic dominions to accept the idea of the Commonwealth without accepting the old obligations of allegiance to the King upon which the original Commonwealth of self-governing countries of predominantly British stock has been built up.

If this were the only modification in the arrangements of the Commonwealth which the growth of Indian, Ceylonese and Pakistani nationalism were to make necessary, there would be no serious cause for misgiving. But it immediately raises a further question whose imponderability largely accounts for the recent uneasiness in Britain over the Nationality Bill. If the ties of Commonwealth are to be loosened so completely as to permit the Eastern Dominions to participate without reserve, will there be any reality left to the Commonwealth? Will it not become merely a congeries of states vaguely attached to each other by past history, and will not the older members of the Commonwealth lose more than they gain? Or, put another way, with a community of nations of such widely different traditions as Canada and India, Australia and Pakistan, South Africa and Ceylon, will not the common denominator of agreement and mutual confidence be so low as to be scarcely more valuable than the bonds that unite various groups of European countries?

ritish wireless interference investi- ation officers, members of a post ffice department, track down faulty ectrical machinery causing interfer- nce to radio reception. An under- round fault is shown being traced t Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, Eng.

In fact, what the British Nationality Bill has done—in Britain at any rate—is to stimulate thought upon the question of whether the British Commonwealth has any validity purely as Commonwealth. That is, whether the vitality of the connection has not sprung entirely from the fact that the five founder members all possessed common political and cultural traditions and were largely composed of a common racial stock. Can it in fact extend that quality of confidence and willingness to submit differences to common discussion, to nations as foreign as the three new Eastern Dominions? Obviously the answer largely depends upon the attitude and actions of the three new Dominions themselves, just as the actions of the Nationalist government in South Africa decide whether or not she is destined to adopt a position in the Commonwealth equivalent to Eire. The recent discussion of these topics has forcibly reminded British public opinion that the arrangements formulated by the Imperial Conference of 1926 and by the Statute of Westminster are in the process of profound alteration, and that Britain together with the other Commonwealth countries must make up its mind upon the attitude which it intends to adopt towards the future.

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Blaming F.D.R.'s Foreign Policy Is A Trick That May Backfire

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

EMERGENCE of foreign affairs as a presidential election campaign issue may be the forerunner of drastic changes in U.S. foreign policy. The Republican Party strategy, as revealed through House Leader Charles Halleck, is to trace domestic ills, such as inflation, back to foreign policy decisions of President Truman and the late F.D.R.

This could be a hazardous task, because of the definite stand on international issues already taken by the G.O.P. candidate, Governor Tom Dewey of New York, and the Senate foreign relations chief, Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan. It appears to be the official party policy line, because of its announcement through Halleck. From a practical standpoint, it is as neat a campaign issue as could be compounded. It immediately absolves farmers, business and labor of blame for high prices and lays it at the door of appeasement of Stalin by Democratic policy-framers.

Neutral commentators agree that U.S. overseas commitments have been a definite factor in current inflationary trends. Not only is the "One World" policy touching the individual American pocketbook where it hurts, but, according to critics of the Democratic party, it has dangerously weakened the nation's defensive and offensive strength, if she were suddenly called on to go to war. A long and caustic press release issued by Representative Halleck is believed to represent policy decisions made at recent conferences of Republican chieftains with Governor Dewey. Mr. Halleck summed this view up in these words:

"Many of the ills confronting the United States, and the world, especially root causes of high prices—about $30 billion in aid given to foreign countries since the cessation of hostilities, and added billions of dollars for materials and absorption of men in rebuilding our own national defence—stem from the betrayals at Quebec, Yalta, Teheran and Potsdam."

Mr. Halleck adeptly steps around "bipartisanship" by claiming that Republican leaders "were not consulted when the tottering structure for peace was built." It is contended by the G.O.P. that Messrs. Roosevelt and Truman lavishly bestowed whole nations, not to mention military material, on Russia. The consequence of this generosity to Stalin, it is claimed, is that the country must now spend billions to rearm and in the current effort to keep Western Europe out of Soviet paws.

Long Range Effect

Whether or not this argument will work well for either party will come out during the next eight weeks of election campaigning. The long-range effect on United States foreign policy is expected in some quarters to be considerable. Republican decisions to bring the foreign affairs issue out into the open instead of retaining it under the cloak of bipartisanship may be a move to pave the way for decisions that must be made later.

America, since 1939, has with the aid of nations like Canada, devoted her great resources of food and equipment to helping other nations. This is epitomized in the Marshall Plan, in aid to Greece, Turkey, China and Italy. True this assistance was sanctioned by Congress and the U.S. people on the grounds that it would help to stem the red tide of Communism. Now Americans are beginning to ask: where will this global activity lead—to war? How long can the country keep on shipping supplies abroad before inflation gets out of bounds at home? Is foreign assistance sapping the nation's fighting strength?

Foreign assistance was enacted because of the realization throughout the country that it was required to establish freedom on the European continent. A decision that will have to be made if the Soviet continues her present policy of expansion is whether the U.S. will stay in Europe and fight, or whether she will decide not to engage in another world war. Administration critics claim that it was short-sighted U.S. diplomacy during World War II that has put Stalin into his present powerful position in Europe and Asia. The armchair critics now condemn those who formerly held that assistance of Russia was necessary to defeat the Axis powers. American "appeasement" of the Soviet has been described as even worse than that of Britain's Prime Minister Chamberlain during his negotiations with Hitler in 1938 and 1939.

The further charge is made in Republican sources that not only did the United States give her military secrets to Russia, but a "soft" wartime policy toward the Communist nation permitted subversive elements to infiltrate into all segments of American life, including the Federal government departments. Revelations of the House un-American Activities Committee are described as the lifting "of a tiny corner of the veil shrouding these activities."

This campaign strategy can backfire. Everyone recalls that Republicans as well as Democrats subscribed to the view that Russian aid was needed to win the war. Both parties reacted negatively when Moscow's postwar policy of opposition to democracy revealed that the Communist had not changed his color.

There is no doubt that the drain is exceedingly heavy on the United States. Congress has appropriated around $15 billion this year to rebuild her armed forces. Additional money will be needed as time passes to strengthen Western European countries—provided Joe Stalin decides to put off actual fighting long enough. The nation also stands to suffer because of the inability or unwillingness of politicians of either party to do anything while the campaign is in progress. So long as Russia holds off and fights a cold war of words, the politicos feel that they will personally be better off if they do not take too definite a stand which may turn out to be unpopular with the voters.

Fight Or Get Out

There is the overhanging fear that Russia will start actual combat. Observers overseas claim that Russian strategy in Europe is to remove the democracies from the continent by fear or force. Current discussions at Moscow are regarded as the result of false manoeuvring by the Kremlin. Opinion is crystallizing on the American home front that the United States must prepare to fight or to get out of Europe. Field Marshal Montgomery last week warned Britain that she must be ready to defend herself.

The G.O.P. may have difficulty in making the foreign affairs charges stick, if they are official policy decisions of the party. Announcement through Halleck rather than through Dewey or Vandenberg may be an indication that they were put out as "feelers."

Domestic issues are being fought out on a purely home front basis. Harold E. Stassen and the Secretary of Agriculture argued over whether or not crop price supports have caused high prices. President Truman got into this debate by claiming they were not.

Inflation has been billed as one of the chief issues in the fall campaign but a break in food prices caused by the bumper farm crop may take some of the wind out of the high price argument. A second look at the G.O.P. credit controls enacted at the "turnip session" indicates that they may have little effect in halting price rises because of the limited number of items involved in the slowup of commodity credit. High living costs and their relations to what the United States is doing to stop Stalin are obviously in for further study by the American people, with political candidates as tutors.

Russia is reputed to be stalling for time awaiting the long-predicted American depression. Both major U.S. political parties pledged themselves in their platforms to end inflation. Whoever occupies the White House when the new Congress comes back to Washington in November, whether it is Truman, Dewey or Henry Wallace, will be confronted with the basic problem of what to do about preserving democracy at home and abroad. The American people, like their Canadian cousins, with a national lifetime heritage of freedom, are not likely to do anything to risk losing that priceless freedom. Even if it means war, or further drains on their pocketbooks.

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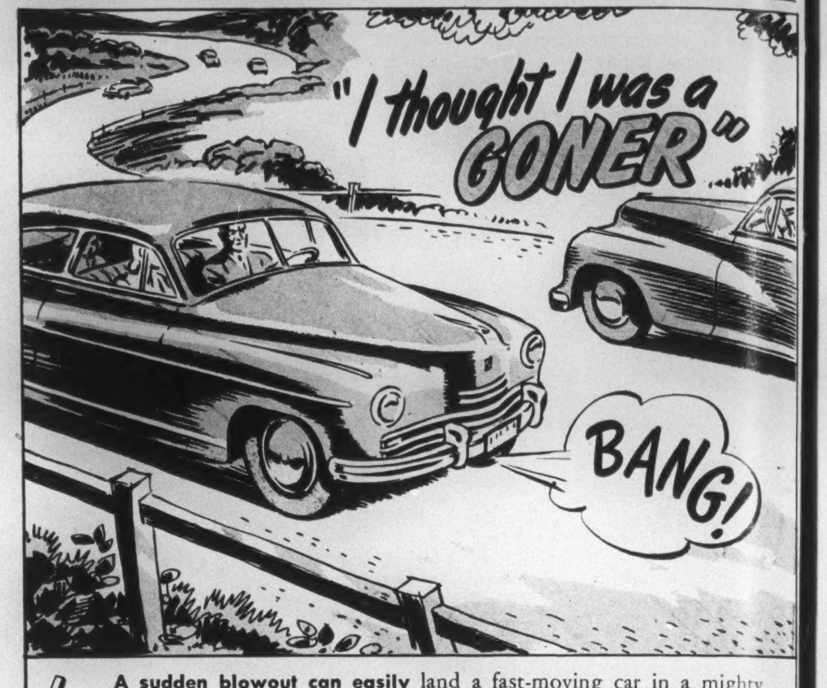
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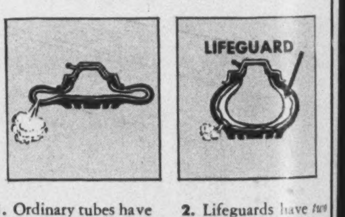

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Real Palestine Showdown Will Be Jew Against Jew

By J. L. HAYS

The Israeli government has non-Arab enemies within Palestine; they are the extreme Irgun and Lechi groups. Seeking a Jewish state that would embrace not only all Palestine but Transjordan as well, the extremists are determined on opposing with terrorist force the United Nations' plan for Palestine. Should the Arabs be defeated, the Israeli Army would still have its hands full subjugating the ruthless Irgun and Lechi elements.

Haifa.

I HAVE been long enough in Palestine to believe—with more Jews than their leaders would care to have the world know—that the war which will really decide whether or not the State of Israel will survive has yet to begin.

This war will not be between Arabs and Jews. It will not begin unless and until the Arabs are beaten, or maybe the United Nations secures some degree of Arab-Jewish agreement. For it will be war between the Jews themselves — between the official Israeli Army on the one hand and Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern Group on the other.

Behind the Israeli Army is a majority mass of Socialist-flavored but essentially moderate opinion, which is the real strength of the present coalition administration of Prime Minister David Ben Gurion. Behind Irgun Zvai Leumi is the extreme Right, the powerful Revisionist Party. Only the Stern Group themselves know what formal political forces, if any, might emerge as their supporters: The Group's radio has recently been plugging a "Look to the East, forget the West" line — but Israeli's small ineffectual Communist Party have never in any way shown interest in the Group, or "Lechi," as they now style themselves.

Over Jewish War Aims

The conflict, if it comes, will be over Jewish war aims. The Israeli government's only war aim, it seems, is consolidation of the new State within the frontiers allocated to the Jews under the original United Nations partition plan. This is the swiftest and most certain way to world recognition of Israel, which alone can produce security and political and financial conditions in which the State can develop. But both Irgun and Lechi hold to their traditional demands for all Palestine and Transjordan as a Jewish State, with Jerusalem, at present outside Israel, as the capital. They would, in fact — and they grimly admit it—have the war against the Arab States go on until the Star of David banner flies over Amman, and the Jewish armies are victorious on both sides of the River Jordan.

If the "bad boys" of I.Z.L. and Lechi are going to carry on the war, and oppose the United Nations plans for Jerusalem with terrorist force, as they have threatened, there will be only one path for the government to take. They will have to fight. Jew will have to fight Jew.

Inside Jerusalem, but outside Israel, Irgun and Lechi are free to concentrate, train, and arm—to do what they like, in fact. Believe me, they do. They pretty well run the town. They have their own camp areas in the empty Arab suburbs. If they want transport they just "requisition" cars on the streets. If they want telephones they walk into houses and cut away the instruments at Sten-gun point. If they lack bedding, they go into hotels and carry away mattresses on trucks, laughing in broad daylight at the smartly uniformed but impotent Jewish municipal police. If they are short of rations, petrol or cigarettes they go out on the prowl, and find some—somewhere. Money is no object to them. There is always somebody to squeeze. They even have their own military policemen, their own intelligence services (very good ones, too) which daily pick up foreigners and Jews alike for information.

Maybe they are hopelessly outnumbered, but they have got the Holy City's 100,000 Jews, and the 6th Brigade of the Israeli Army garrisoning Jerusalem, rocking back on their heels.

They argue: "There is no law in Jerusalem anyway. What can you do about us?"

And because it is true there is no law in Jerusalem, there is nothing "respectable" Jews can do — except fight. It is a crazy situation, which could happen only in Palestine—and as Palestine is today, in Jerusalem.

When it was Britons only in the terrorists' sights, the usual apologetic argument of moderate Jewish leadership was: "How can we spill Jewish blood to support a British policy which we despise and hate just as much as the terrorists?" Now it is: "Why should we spill Jewish blood in the face of a common enemy who is attacking our Jerusalem?"

When the showdown comes the Israeli Army will have its hands full. As a military operation pure and simple, subjugation of Irgun and Lechi might be comparatively easy. But among the youngsters of the youngest army in the world there will be thousands who will go unhappily into the battle against fellow Jews. For Irgun and Lechi have one argument to which there is no answer among the Holy Land's 80,000 Jews. They claim: "We drove the British out of Palestine. We got your new State for you. We did it — no one else."

And what can a "respectable" Jew do but keep silent?

EXPERIENCE

I SHALL not look again upon the moon;
It is a languor and a vain desire,
The heart is chilled before its silver fire
And all of life is late or gone too soon.

But I shall look on storm, the driving steel
Of rain shall batter and shall comfort me
And I shall take, in great humility,
The wound of moonlight for the wind to heal.

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RADIO NOTE FROM FRED WARING: Some of you folks have asked where we got the Green Giant's spirited "fo-fi-fum-fe" song that we play on our NBC broadcast every Friday morning. Well, it started with a little huddle in a railroad coach, when we were on tour a year ago last spring. We tried to imagine how a whole Glee Club of jolly Green Giants might sound. We wrote a few words, hummed a tune. We arranged it, rehearsed it, put it on the air—and it has been the Green Giant's radio trade-mark ever since.

Fine Foods of Canada, Limited, Tecumseh, Ontario

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Provincial Nationalism In Canada Inhibits Strong National Sense

YOUR article entitled "Mr. Massey's Message", which deals with Mr. Massey's book "On Being Canadian", states that the author desires a Canadian to have "a stronger national sense". Mr. Massey also deprecates the idea that this "national sense" would conflict with "an international outlook," further stating that "true internationalism comes from the cooperation of *responsible* national units." (My italics.)

Whilst Mr. Massey may have valid reasons for his opinions, I for one disagree strongly with him. It seems to me that we Canadians, by pursuing the narrow and rigid provincial nationalism, which appears to be in vogue today, are drifting further and further away from becoming a *responsible* national unit and are tending to be almost *"plus canadien que le Canada"*. Lest this point of view of mine seem too extreme, I urge you to consider seriously the rumored Drew-Duplessis political partnership, the Houde-Duplessis alliance during the recent Quebec elections, and the attitude of the B.C. members at the recent national Liberal and C.C.F. conventions, all of which were reported at length in your excellent magazine.

Montreal, Que. A. F. HOLMES

Ed. Note: Mr. Holmes appears to be using the term "nationalism" (he speaks of "provincial nationalism") in a manner which is common in Quebec, where the French element is accustomed to speak of itself as a "nation", but is not much used in other parts of Canada. We largely share his views about what he calls "provincial nationalism", but we think it is more commonly called "provincialism", and we are sure that it is the very opposite of what Mr. Massey was referring to as "nationalism".

A Twenty-Five Hour Week?

YOUR correspondent A. R. Thompson (S.N., Aug. 21) quotes with evident approval an opinion that the pre-war standards of living could be maintained by working approximately twenty-five hours a week. Undoubtedly he is thinking only of those who labor in industry. But what about the farmer? Would he not also be entitled to a 25-hour week? In that case it is quite certain that there would not be enough food raised to give us anything like the standard of living that we now enjoy. Perhaps Mr. Thompson would agree with Mr. Woodsworth who said that he saw no reason why the farmers could not employ a double shift of men.

There is a disposition in some quarters to regard labor as entitled to all the benefits that come from the use of improved machinery, instead of having these divided among the capitalists who furnish the machines, the men who operate them, and the consuming public who should benefit in increased production and cheaper goods. The demand for higher and higher wages and shorter and shorter hours will never increase our living standards. These demands make it very difficult for some of us to maintain a sympathetic attitude toward labor.

Pilot Mound, Man. J. L. BROWN

Paralysis of Analysis

I WAS much taken by your editorial on "Parkman's Journals" (S.N., August 14). I imagine many like myself looked upon Parkman as a man of broad sympathies and a lover of mankind. Mason Wade, as you say, has revealed that he "looked down on almost everybody else as essentially uncivilized".

Some years ago I read Kirby's "Golden Dog". Here again I pictured an author open-minded, keen in sympathy and perception. On reading his biography I find a Bond Head type of man, a Pooh Bah imperialistic reactionary, opposed to all reform—a hater of everything but the reactionary type of Britisher (except his friend and visitor Jeff Davis, whom he loved for his nuisance value in the United States).

I wonder whether we suffer from what an American has called the "paralysis of analysis". Our professors of English are long on biography. Many books on English literature take home plus training plus national and political background plus a few other ingredients and say this combination produced the writer's works. Can an author be analyzed? A mathematical teacher tells us that the human equation has a great many roots.

Broadview, Sask. E. M. GRAHAM

Elementary

IT WAS a saddening experience to find the expression: "Elementary, my dear Watson!" in your editorial "Whodunit?" (S.N., June 26). You did not use quotation marks, but the mention of Sherlock Holmes earlier in the editorial suggests that you were or are under the impression that Holmes used these words on some occasion. There is no record in the writings of Watson (or of Doyle either for that matter) of "Elementary, my dear Watson!" This phrase is as spurious as the perhaps less common, although certainly more lamentable, "Quick, Watson, the needle!"

The appearance of "Elementary, my dear Watson!" in your estimable paper may encourage some readers to maintain this bad coinage in circulation; this thought contributed to my discomfort, and encouraged me to write to you. Mr. Sherlock Holmes did use the word "elementary" occasionally. An interesting example occurs in "The Crooked Man":

"Excellent!" I cried.

"Elementary," said he.

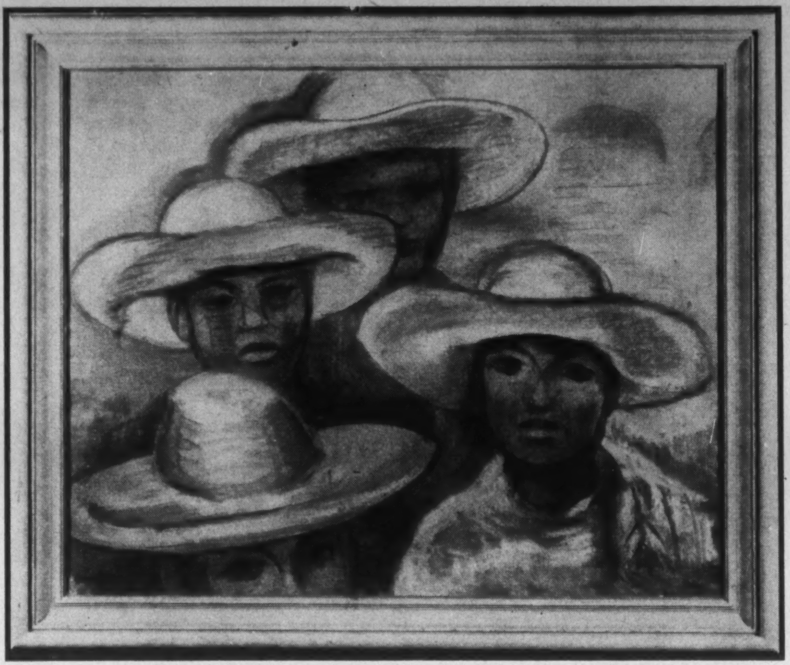
Hamilton, Ont. R. P. GRAHAM

Editorial Independence

IN YOUR editorial "Freedom of Criticism" (S.N., Aug. 21), it seems to me that your parallel of CKEY and a newspaper has not been fairly carried out. You approach the inconsistency when you state that the M.P.A. could make things "extremely miserable" for CKEY; this because a radio station depends very largely on music.

The parallel dependence of a newspaper is on its advertisers. It is widely known that newspapers take great care not to offend large advertisers, either in their editorial or news pages. When the newspaper world "is not prepared to have things made miserable for it in order to maintain its editorial independence," we cannot, with fairness, blame CKEY for doing the same.

Dundas, Ont. HARRY KINGDON



"Cuernavaca Boys" by Estelle M. Kerr, O.S.A., one of the canvases of Mexican inspiration on view at Gavin Henderson Galleries Sept. 13-30.

Women and Sports

GREAT was my surprise to read the article by Mr. Thaddeus Kay (S.N., Aug. 7), entitled "Why Let the Ladies In?". Do women have leprosy? Far worse! It seems we barrage the men with silly and inconsequential questions, embarrass them at games because of our vocal demonstrations have no competitive sense at all, are poor losers and graceless winners, and even have the consummate gall to support the team of our choice, right or wrong, win or lose.

Sir, I protest! Even women have a right to ask questions. How else did Mr. Kay learn the rules? Perhaps the gentleman is embarrassed by questions he can't answer. Our vocal demonstrations may be shrill, but he who runs must recognize in any sports arena the much more powerful surge of male voices, shouting such delicate words as "Scrag the referee!"

Just how the fine women athletes of the world at the Olympic games would enjoy being called poor losers and graceless winners is also food for thought.

FRIEDA B. DOUGHERTY
Thetford Mines, Que.

NEW APPOINTMENT

BELA BOSZORMONYI-NAGY, internationally eminent Hungarian pianist and teacher, has been appointed to the piano faculty of the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto, it was announced last week. He arrived in Toronto this week by plane from Europe to take up his new post. Prof. Boszormonyi-Nagy received his musical training in Budapest under Dohnanyi and Kodaly, and has toured the principal cities of Europe, receiving acclaim for his scholarly and sensitive performances of works of both standard and contemporary repertoires.

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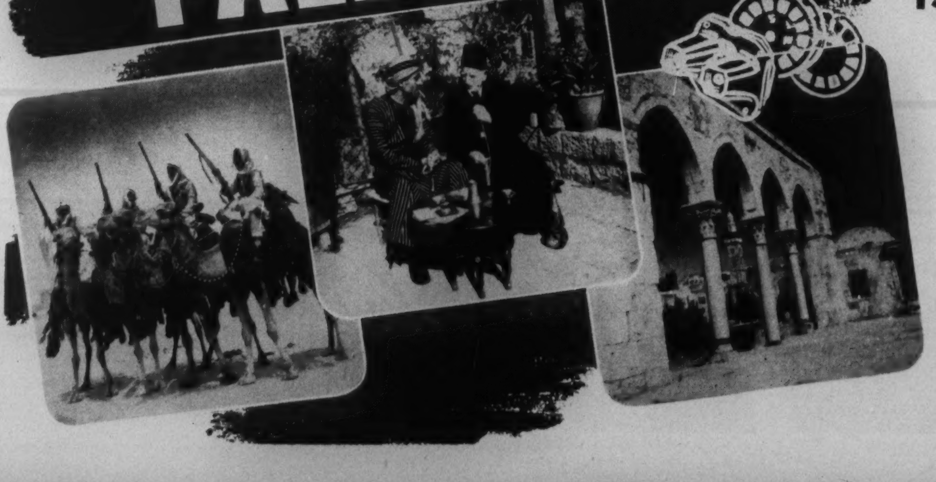

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LIGHTER SIDE

The Typical Moron

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"LET'S see, you go to the movies twice a week don't you?" Miss A. asked.

"Three times a week sometimes," I said. "Why?"

Miss A. checked in her notebook. "How about reading habits?" she asked. "Do you read newspapers, magazines and books, and in what order?"

"I don't read them in any order," I said.

Miss A. shook her head. "That could be bad," she said. "Now, let's see, Judgment." She glanced at my butterscotch dessert, "Questionable I should say . . . Learning rate, accuracy, swiftness . . . " She tapped her pencil thoughtfully against her teeth. "Would you say poor?"

"Why ask me?" I said.

"The subject in these tests is supposed to cooperate," Miss A. said. "Let's see, there was the time you put the vacuum cleaner together wrong and nearly asphyxiated yourself using the dichloricide appliance instead of the shampoo. And the time you made a house-dress and got the placket up around the neck."

"Those are specialized aptitudes," I said.

"Well then, how about unskilled labor," Miss A. said. "Do you think you could earn five dollars a day and car-tickets?"

"Oh easily," I said, "I've often thought of taking it up."

"Foresight," Miss A. said. "That comes into it too. Can you save anything?"

"Not a cent," I said.

Miss A. considered. "The only thing that spoils the picture is that you *did* get beyond the eighth grade in school," she said. I had upset her theory and she smiled an entirely false smile of congratulation. "In other words you escape the category."

"Whose tests are these anyway?" I asked.

"Dr. Ruby Jo Reeves Kennedy's tests for typical moronic conditions," Miss A. said. "Dr. Kennedy applied it last year to 256 cases in Connecticut. It's a fascinating study. You ought to take it up."

"Thanks," I said, "I like to do my character-smearing in my own way."

"Nonsense," Miss A. said. "There's no disgrace about being a moron."

"I know," I said. "It's no worse than a bad cold."

That was quite the wrong attitude Miss A. said. "Dr. Ruby Jo Reeves Kennedy says herself that in their humble way morons are worthy citizens who bear their share of the world's burdens and do nothing to threaten the welfare of society."

I said after a moment, "What we really need is a survey of typical psychologists, I can think of a lot of test questions for Dr. Ruby Jo Reeves Kennedy."

"Such as what?" Miss A. asked.

"What is the actual proof of the non-existence of Santa Claus?" I said. "Why is the base of a psychological problem always wider than the hypothesis? What is the right-side-up of an upside-down cake? Why is a psychologist when she spins? And who is Dr. Ruby Jo Reeves Kennedy anyway?"

Miss A. shook her head. "They wouldn't be scientific," she said. "These studies are based on absolutely scientific tests. The whole idea is to help civilization by extending the known boundaries of human personality."

"I still don't see how civilization is going to be helped by proving that there are 256 scientifically certified morons in Connecticut," I said, "and it certainly won't help the morons."

"On the contrary," Miss A. said, "there is every reason to believe that the subjects, far from being humiliated by interrogation, feel that it adds to their human dignity to be used as instruments in the advancement of Science. In fact the chief problem of the researcher is to sort out the scientific data from the wealth of material supplied. Even the simplest subjects recognize the impersonality of science and are eager to contribute their share. Look, I'll prove it to you."

SHE turned and beckoned to the waitress, who came over, taking her own time. She was a red-haired girl with a vigilant suspicious eye.

"If I might be permitted to ask you a question," Miss A. said, "Do you find you find your favorite entertainment in the movies?"

The waitress stared for some time in silence. Then she said, "What's the idea, you giving out passes?"

"Not exactly," Miss A. said. "This is in the nature of a survey." She paused. "A scientific test," she added encouragingly.

"I'm sorry, I got customers," the waitress said.

"But you like the movies," Miss A. said.

"They're o.k.," said the waitress.

"How about reading then?" Miss A. asked. "Do you read newspapers, magazines or books, and in what order?"

"I read them front to back like everybody else does," the waitress said sullenly.

"I see," Miss A. said. "Now how about speed, accuracy and learning rate?" She turned to me. "Deficient, wouldn't you say?"

"Listen—" the waitress said.

"For instance, I asked you to bring me a pot of hot water with my tea," Miss A. said. "I was quite clear about it, but you brought me a large pot of hot water *in* the tea." She paused, then went on quickly. "This is not of course a personal criticism. You must understand this is a purely scientific and impersonal test." She paused again, and when the waitress's face failed to brighten she went on, "Do you own a house?"

"What do you mean, do I own a house?" the waitress asked.

"In other words, you rent," Miss A. said. The interrogation was not going very well, but she went on briskly, "Are you able to save any money? Obviously you are not. Did you progress beyond the eighth grade in school?"

The waitress turned and glanced wildly towards another waitress who was advancing with a tray. Her face was deep red but when she turned back she had regained her composure. "If I could be permitted to ask you a question," she said, in an excellent though slightly falsetto imitation of Miss A.'s tone, "How would you like to be crowned with a plate of spaghetti?"

Miss A. turned to me. "You see," she said, "an almost perfect example of the type."

"What do you mean type?" the waitress cried. "Who do you think you are anyway?"

The approaching waitress laid a hand on her arm. "Listen Marlene, pipe down."

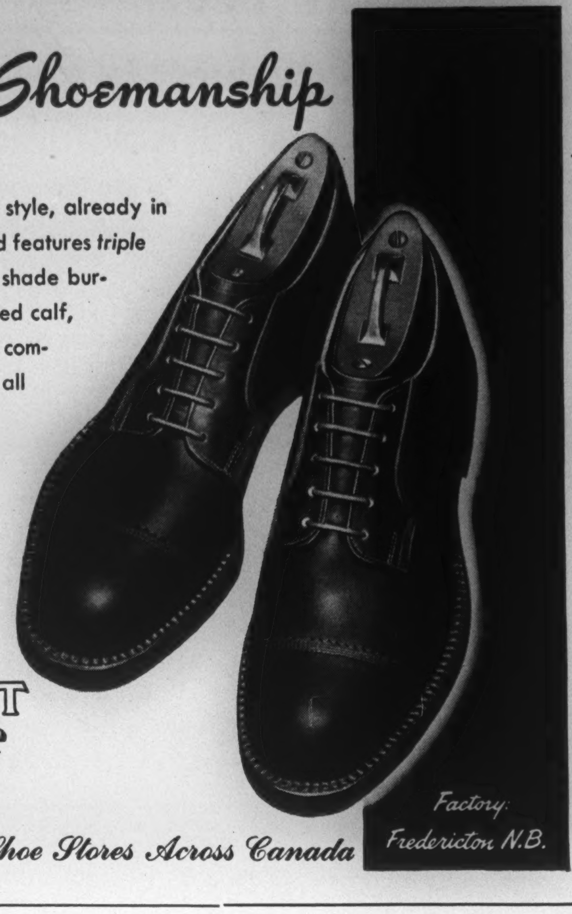
"Nobody's going to call me a type," Marlene cried. She turned to her friend. "Here's a customer asking for a plate of spaghetti, and I mean asking for it."

"Get out, quick!" I said to Miss A., and rather unexpectedly she withdrew, leaving the test unfinished. "It was just a mistake," I said hurriedly tucking a dollar under the plate. "She just happened to pick the wrong subject."

"I'll say she did," the waitress said. "Did you progress beyond the eighth grade!"

Her color and her indignation had begun to subside. She picked up the dollar and tucked it into her cuff. "You certainly meet all kinds in this business," she said. "Just a typical moron."

United States Aircraft Carrier "Ramdova" at Istanbul unloading 84 airplanes which have been sent as part of the American aid to Turkey.



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THE MELTING POT

The Natives

By J. N. HARRIS

Montreal.

IN the happy summer season, as many Canadians as could manage it turned themselves into nature boys and trooped off to the wilds. They moved into board shacks beside a lake somewhere, and cooked their meals on wood ranges, or coal-oil stoves, or even over camp-fires. They burned and blistered themselves and undertook manual labor that nature never intended them for, and loved it.

This behaviour is completely incomprehensible to the natives of the summer resort areas. They stand and stare, and collect a fat green profit from the sale of eggs and milk, and from rebuilding the odd stone fireplace that some honest chartered accountant has made a mess of, but they do not understand.

For the most part they are farmers, and many of them farm land that is more than half rock. Without the income brought by summer visitors, some of them could hardly subsist. Yet they do not love the summer visitors. At best, they tolerate them, and at their worst they victimize them. Part of this is caused by the gulf that lies between the manners and customs of these aborigines, and those of the summer people. A man who wouldn't be seen out on a weekday without his overalls, shirt, boots and straw hat, or on Sunday without his collar and tie, is shocked by a tycoon in shorts.

But a good bit of it is caused by the unconscious arrogance of the summer visitor. The visitor, when he buys his land, thinks that he owns it. The local residents never think of it that way. After all, he never grows anything on it but a few nasturtiums. The visitor also feels that he should have a say in local affairs, which is regarded as usurpation, barratry, mopery and simony by the native.

For instance, there is a lake in Ontario called Pig Lake. It looks like a pig on the map, so it's called Pig Lake. About forty years ago, pioneers from the city built cottages there, and they didn't like the name Pig Lake. Among them was a Mr. Patterson, who devoted many summers to a study of the wild-life about the shores, and pressed wild flowers between the pages of every volume of Chambers' Encyclopedia.

So keenly did he appreciate the beauties of Pig Lake that his fellow summer residents decided to name it after him. They went to Ottawa and ploughed their way through to the Topographical Survey people or the Minister of Railways and Canals, or whoever keeps the list of lake names, and got the name Patterson Lake registered and copyrighted and printed on the next map issued by the Dominion Government.

Since then, all the summer residents have called the place Patterson Lake.

But not the natives. A mere name on the map means nothing to them. It is doubtful if even the stationing of an R.C.M.P. garrison on the shores of the lake would change its name, no, not even if they had a Bad Thoughts Division to arrest people who looked as if they were thinking of it as Pig Lake.

VISITORS driving up for the weekend have actually got within sight of its waters, have asked directions of a native, and have been told that he has never heard tell of no Patterson Lake, leastaways not around there. And that, mark you, has come from natives who receive sums of money from the Patterson Lake Cottagers Protective Association, for looking after community boats and such.

One native, in particular is touched by genius. He has remained motionless, on a hot August day, long enough for moss to form on him. Enterprise, for him, is a sort of magnetism that draws dollars to his motionless pocket. Once, after misdirecting a party of visitors, he met them again at the lake shore, after they had travelled miles in their search. They asked him where they could get a boat to go to Mr. Thompson's cottage on the island, and he said, "You could take that one," indicating a nicely painted skiff with a tired wiggle of his toe.

"How much would it be worth to take that boat, just to ride over to Mr. Thompson's cottage?" he was asked.

After some thought, he said, "About a dollar, maybe."

The dollar was given to him, and the visitors rowed over to Mr. Thompson's cottage. There they discovered that the boat was the property of their host, that it had been left at the landing for the express purpose of carrying them across, and that the native boy had been subsidized to show them the direction.

"I told him that your name was White," Mr. Thompson explained.

As the Whites had not identified themselves thus, the boy had not found it necessary to inquire, nor to volunteer any other information. Furthermore, when they thought it over, they realized that he hadn't asked for any money; he had merely guessed at what the rental for the boat for such a journey would be, and they had given it to him.

Most of the summer residents have now learned to warn their guests about the Pig-Patterson controversy,

The first group of British ex-Palestine policemen who have now volunteered for work in Malaya are shown leaving London Airport.

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An important weight in the balance of nature is the Prairie Chicken. By destroying countless grasshoppers and other insects as well as weed seeds, it makes the farmer's work easier and more profitable . . . it helps protect the food you eat.
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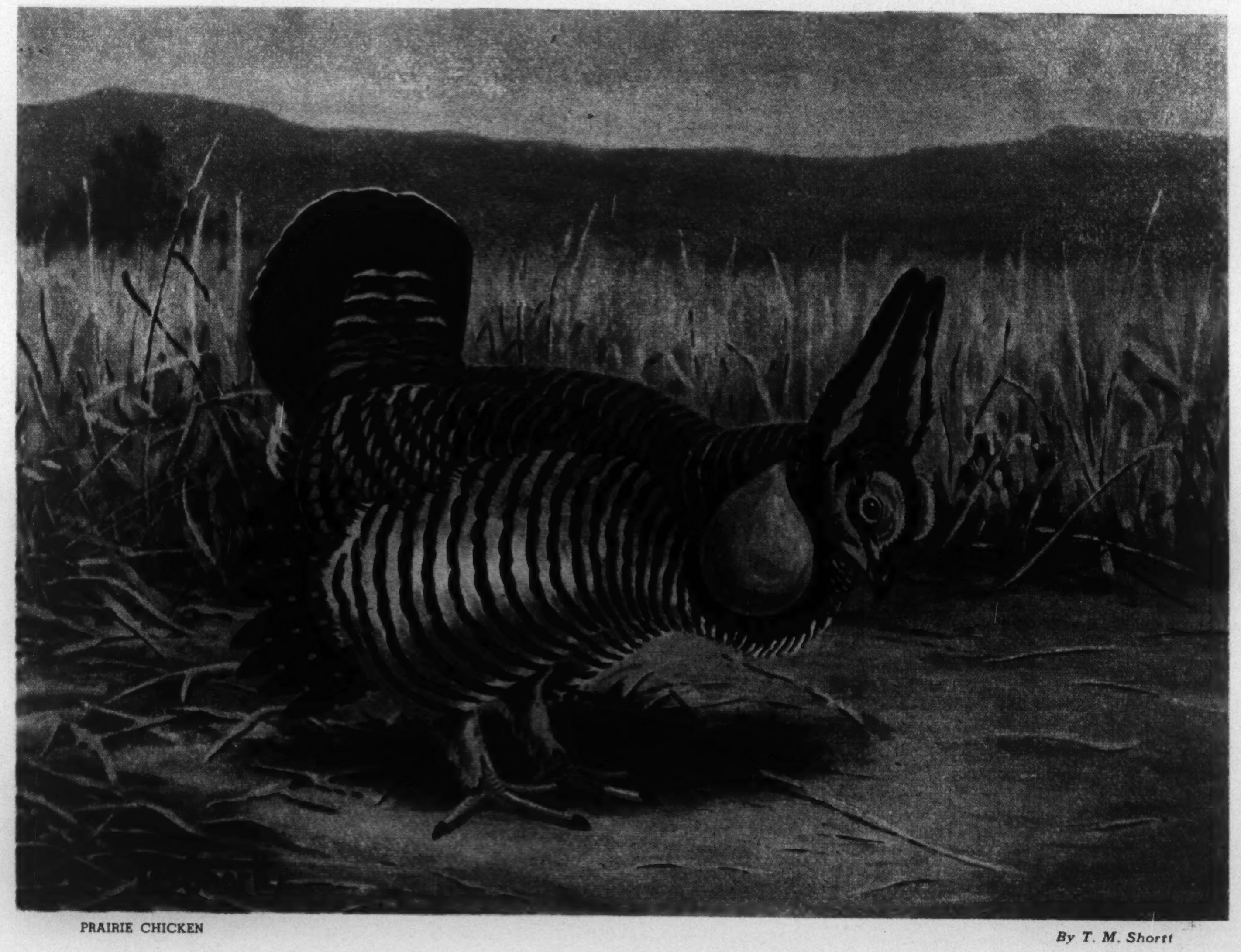
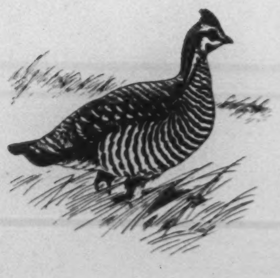


PRAIRIE CHICKEN

By T. M. Shortt



The Heath Hen, a close relative of the Prairie Chicken, has been extinct since 1933. The forces that exterminated the Heath Hen can destroy the Prairie Chicken unless we act now to protect it.

CARLING'S

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p-140

THE CARLING BREWERIES LIMITED
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†Nature Unspoiled — YOURS TO ENJOY — YOURS TO PROTECT

and the intransigent attitude of some of the local permanent residents. Some of them, too, have learned how hard it is to change the name of anything, and how tenaciously the peasant clings to the old way. They found that out in New York, as well, where the Avenue of the Americas is still Sixth Avenue to most of the local peasantry.

But oh, oh that we were now at Pig-Patterson Lake, trying to compete with that sterling young native in an immobility contest, instead of sitting here in this hot city.

•

WILL the boom last? A financial publication is anxious to know, and is asking all sorts of people what they think about it. Using a slide-rule, the five figure log tables, and an ingenious contrivance known as the Ponymeter, I have worked out what I consider to be a fairly comprehensive answer.

The Ponymeter has been invaluable in this piece of research and I heartily recommend it to all economists. It is a sort of circular slide-rule, and it has a gadget for entering, "Mud or Clear", "Weight Carried Last Time Out", "Best Time for Six Furlongs" and other data often left out of such calculations. May I here acknowledge my debt to Richard G. Lewis, editor of the *Canadian Broadcaster*, who taught me to use this lovely thing at the Dufferin School of Economics? I may? Good.

Well, according to the calculations, the boom, so-called, will or will not last for a shorter or longer period, more or less, if certain incalculable factors persist or fail to persist at present levels, or not, as the case may be.

If wages, profits, earnings, sales and prices continue at present or higher levels, a continuance of so-called boom conditions would appear to be not unlikely. However, if sales fall off, with a consequent decrease in wages and employment figures, boom conditions may or may not be replaced by a minor recession, a slump, or a leveling-off process, unless something intervenes to alter conditions.

The international situation could perhaps affect eventualities in this regard, or not, again as the case may be. If Berlin continues to be entirely supplied by air for a number of years, an improvement in the aircraft industry may be foreseen, and oils may re-act favorably. If the situation in Palestine develops in a manner contrary to the U.N. proposals, a brisk rise in war surpluses is possible.

If the hostilities should break out between the Western democracies and the Soviet group, and are not either checked or localized within a short period, a number of things could happen, and probably will. A sharp curtailment of the manufacture of luxury items might or might not be one of the possible results.

But if beef, butter and other household sundries of a bovine origin go any higher, the only use a cow will be is for purposes of Hindu worship, and the creatures will be placed on altars at the Fall Fairs for city visitors old enough to remember the feel of a T-Bone—ah!—steak to drool at. And by that time I shall be hunting my meat over the roof-tops of Montreal with a BB gun.

•

PEOPLE of mature years have been making the headlines recently in a number of places. A lady of 94 was hauled before the beaks in Chicago for bashing the manager of a local movie house, and stoutly refused to reveal her address for fear of bringing disrepute to the neighbourhood. A lady of 100 in South Portland, Maine, turned up at the local paint-shop for her monthly shampoo and hair-do. The mother of a seventy-year-old New York playgirl complained bitterly at being sent home from a night-club orgy at two a.m.

In the deep South West, Jesse James came to life again at a ripe age, and was at once identified by a podner with whom he shot it out at the old Bar B-Q ranch in '94. Jesse creased him even though the other fellow had an open drop on him. Charley Ross also turned up, as was to be expected, although Ambrose Small hasn't been heard from yet. And Bernard Shaw has started a new career as an advertising copywriter.

These feats have had to compete for space with such phenomena as wingless aircraft and balls of fire in the sky, the selection of a new Liberal leader, an international crisis and the odd election. They are proof of the strength of the hardy hot-weather tradition in news. Next week they will disappear, and we shall be reading about infant prodigies, two-headed calves and other perennials of the school-opening and Fall Fair season.

•

AN ENORMOUS golfer descended on me recently brandishing a brassie and insisting that Hotchkiss and Sedgewick, two of my colleagues who are full-fledged golf lawyers, don't know their rules. He claims that the golfer whose ball came to rest at the edge of the lark's nest was entitled to move it without penalty, by dropping it neatly over his left shoulder onto a strategically placed tee. As the lark's nest was entirely below ground level, the shot was unobstructed, but would possibly have endangered the young birds, which this golfer loved almost as tenderly as his No. 5 iron.

The enormous golfer also claims that no penalty should have been exacted for hitting the pin, since, he claims, the shot was obviously more than 20 yards. That's just where he's wrong. Hotchkiss and Sedgewick measured it carefully, with a tape carried for just that purpose, and it was 19 yards, 35½ inches.

Only last week, Sedgewick found that his third shot on a par five hole had lodged against the pin, and when the pin was removed, the ball dropped into the hole. The Rules Committee, who were summoned at once, at seven a.m., bore out his contention that he had achieved an eagle three, while his opponent had a bare seven. Note: his shot carried for considerably more than 20 yards, though possibly less than the 210 he claims.

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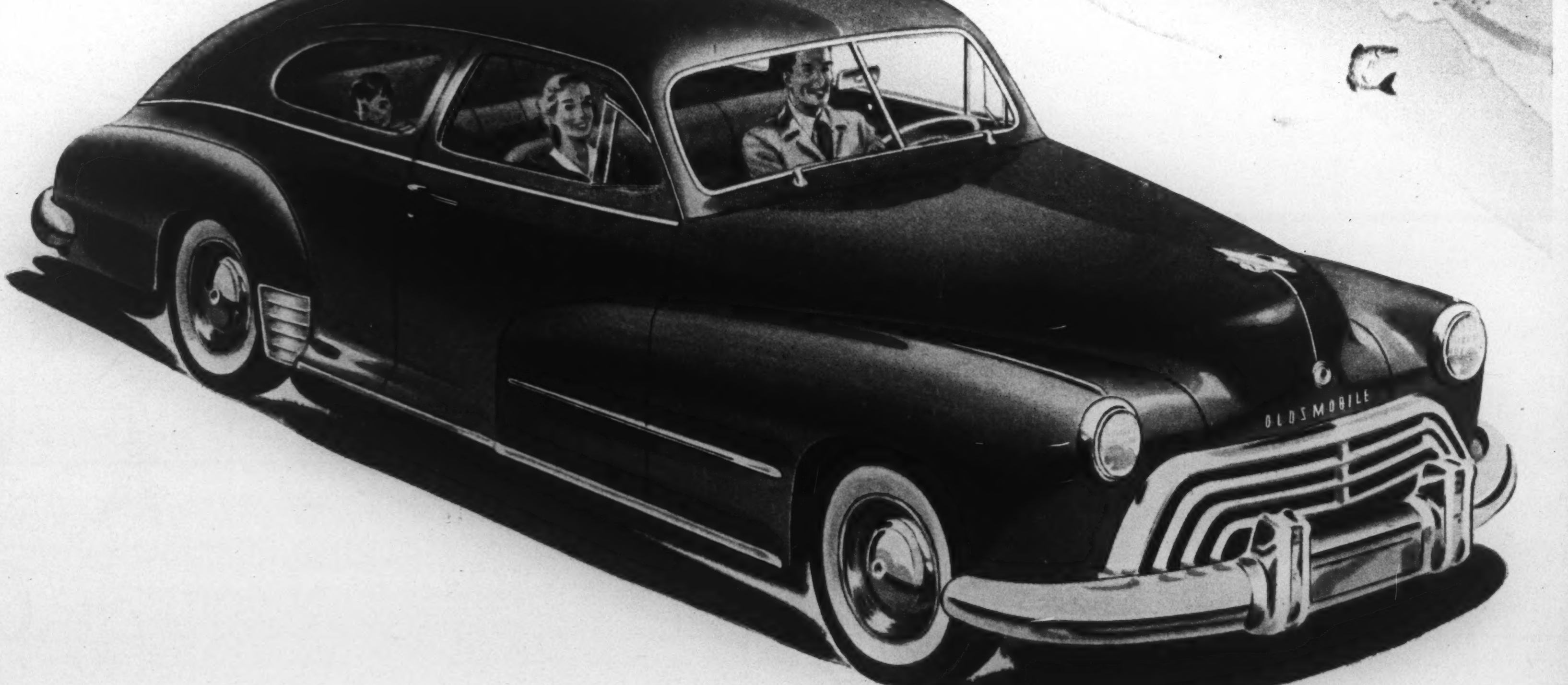

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Change In Soviet Policy Coming If Zhdanov Was Liquidated

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

ONE of the supposed advantages of a holiday is that it allows one to gain a fresh view of things. Coming back from several weeks cooling-off in Muskoka, and mulling over a vast accumulated pile of papers, magazines and newsletters, a pattern which fits both the Berlin crisis and the trouble which the Soviets have been having with the satellites has emerged clearly for the first time. The problem which the Soviets have been trying to solve seems to have been this: how to keep up the pressure on Germany from the East, while evacuating their own armies from the Reich, without bringing a release of pressure on the satellites which would allow them to take a more independent line.

Without offering to remove their own armies they couldn't hope to get ours out, but would be forced to sit in their own impoverished zone and watch Western Germany recover, stabilize politically, profit from the Marshall Plan and become more and more integrated into Western Europe. Such a process would have left the Ruhr solidly in our hands, its potential used to help the rest of Europe recover, and posing what the Russians consider to be a threat to their own national security.

Purge of Satellites

They were determined to thwart this development and get a new chance at the whole of Germany, while striking a hard blow at the success of the Marshall Plan. So they proposed, at the Warsaw Conference of the Eastern bloc in June, the withdrawal of all occupation troops from Germany within a year.

How they planned to proceed to take over all of Germany, politically, after such a withdrawal is shown clearly in the demonstrations with which they are still attempting to overthrow the Berlin City Council, patterned rigidly on the methods which they have used successfully to take over the governments of the satellite countries.

But how were they to keep up the pressure on Germany once their armies were withdrawn behind the Soviet frontiers? How were they to prevent this, instead, from bringing a release of pressure on Germany, and on the satellites as well? The answer was, they had first to purge the satellite governments of elements who were more nationalist than communist, and would seek to take advantage of such an opportunity.

The pressure on Germany would have to be maintained through the satellites, and this meant that the satellites must be led by men who were completely reliable and unquestioning followers of the Kremlin line, and ready to act as the vigorous advance agents of Soviet policy.

During and after the war the Moscow line had been to have local European Communist leaders pose as patriots, to attract the largest possible following and make themselves the leaders of imposing "Popular Fronts." Now they had to reverse this line, force out leaders who had taken up the nationalist line too wholeheartedly, and strip the local Communist parties to a hard core who would follow Kremlin orders with complete obedience and put Soviet interests ahead of those of their own country.

That's where the trouble between Tito and Zhdanov, as chief secretary of the parent Communist Party of the Soviet Union and head of the Cominform, arose. Moscow had already had trouble with some of the French and Italian leaders, when it ordered them to provoke the general strikes against the Marshall Plan last November, strikes which many of these leaders knew would be defeated, would bring a big loss in their own following and even more in their wider public influence, by displaying them unmistakably as agents of a foreign power, ready to act against their own country's interests.

There had been trouble with Gottwald in Czechoslovakia, who had allowed his government to accept adherence to the Marshall Plan; and with Patrascanu in Rumania, the native Communist leader who had stayed in the country all through the war to carry on the fight, but was judged too nationalistic and purged in favor of Rumanian Communists imported from Moscow in the baggage vans of the Red Army. There had been trouble, too, as we can see now, with "rightist and nationalist deviators" among the Polish Communists.

But with Tito the dispute came out into the open, for all the world—including the satellite peoples—to see, and note his defiance. It was clear from the beginning that this was a great "break" for us. But many observers took the view that Zhdanov was pursuing a policy of his own, at cross-purposes with Molotov's, to the point of weakening the latter's position at a critical moment in the battle for Berlin and Germany.

Zhdanov may have been at cross-purposes with Molotov, but they were supposed, at least, to be carrying out elements of the same policy. The sudden death of Zhdanov in recent days does hold the suggestion, however, that his handling of the attack on the Marshall Plan and the purge of nationalistic satellite leaders has been judged a drastic failure.

It is true, his death has brought an expression of official regret. He is to be given the honors of a state funeral. Any suggestion that he has been liquidated has been anticipated by a most elaborate statement signed by the Kremlin doctors, listing all the ills from which he died a natural death.

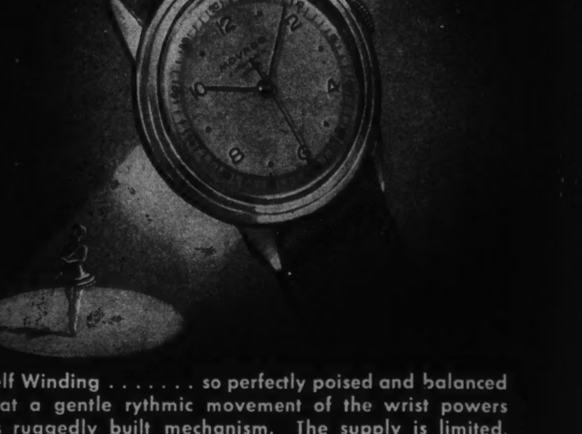
But the coincidence that he should die a natural death just at the time when the policy which he pursued so vigorously has been proven a failure by Tito's successful defiance, with all the encouragement that must give to other independently-minded satellite leaders is a bit too much. The medical statement insists too heavily on the many ills from which this youngish (52), powerful and most active of all Politburo leaders suffered unnoticed.

Was Zhdanov Sacrificed?

The question remains as to why Stalin should sacrifice in this way the services of a man considered so able that he has been mentioned often as his probable successor? We come here to one of the differences between the democratic and dictatorial systems. Under our system if an important party leader fails in one ministry, he is moved to another. If he has a fundamental difference on policy with his colleagues, he is free to leave the party, form a new one of his own, and seek the votes of the electors, as H. H. Stevens left the Conservatives to launch his Reconstruction Party in 1935.

Under dictatorship, if a subordinate leader holds strong views on policy, and continues to press these to the limit—as the implication is Zhdanov has done—the stronger and abler he is the more dangerous he would be in opposition, and the more likely to be liquidated. Giving him a state funeral then becomes merely a device for covering up a rift which the leadership cannot afford to have its people and the outside world see. As for the medical report, it is ironically amusing that the men of the Politburo should thus admit that people will naturally assume that anyone in their circle dying suddenly has been liquidated.

Another aspect of the Zhdanov affair is the confusion into which all his supporters and protegés in the party in the U.S.S.R., and in the Cominform, must be thrown. If he has been liquidated, will they too not be liquidated or purged, as the followers of Trotsky, Bukharin, Radek



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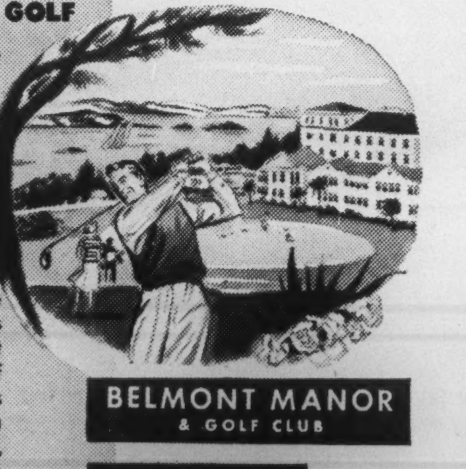

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and many, many others have been in the past?

That Zhdanov has been liquidated can be no more than supposition at present. The supposition will seem to be confirmed if Soviet policy should now be changed from the sharp challenge of the West which Zhdanov has carried to the point of danger of war and the disruption of the Eastern European satellite bloc, to a more cautious policy perhaps accompanied by a retreat into isolation, to gain time to complete the repair of war damage in Russia and the consolidation of the satellites, and to exploit the more favorable opportunities in Asia.

Any such far-reaching shift in Soviet policy should, of course, be anticipated cautiously. What justification is there for even discussing it? First of all, the Kremlin has passed up the extreme manifestation of the policy of challenging the West by striking out for control of all Europe this year. As many European observers saw the situation this summer, the Soviet advantage was at its greatest, and would probably decline from now on.

Temptation to "Activists"

The American preparedness program had only just been passed by Congress and had not put a single new trained man into the services. Western Union was barely launched and the project for giving it American and Canadian backing was only in the preliminary talking stage. Only the first shipments of Marshall Plan goods had reached Europe and had produced no effect yet except an increase in hope for the future.

Britain was weaker than she had been for decades; and France and the other Western European countries were quite incapable of thinking of another war. Western commentators were predicting almost unanimously that the Red Army could roll to the Channel coast and the Pyrenees in a few weeks.

This must have presented a great temptation to the schemers in the Kremlin. Was Zhdanov urging that the Western powers be faced down flatly in Berlin, by the use of any necessary measure to close the air corridors, on the supposition that they would retreat rather than fight, while if they did decide to fight, they could put up no more than token resistance?

Had he made himself the leader of an "activist" group which held that this was the supreme opportunity for winning Europe, and it must be taken? Did he press this policy to such an extreme, perhaps conspiring against Molotov to take over the foreign ministry, that Stalin, pronouncing his decision after all the others had had their say, as is his custom, and pronouncing in favor of caution—as is also his custom—found it necessary to liquidate him?

We will know better, should Stalin now intervene personally in the Tito affair, in which he has so far been careful not to engage his prestige (while Tito and his defiant Yugoslav colleagues have on their side been careful to continue protesting their loyalty to Stalin, and confine their opposition to the Cominform, Zhdanov's vehicle).

Caution Wins the Day

Already, however, we have the extremely significant indication that the Kremlin, with the disappearance from the scene of Zhdanov, appears to be willing to lift the Berlin blockade in return only for our acceptance of Soviet zone currency for the whole of Berlin. It may be that the Soviets scheme to use this concession to secure complete control, first of Berlin's economy and then of its political life. But it remains a fact that acceptance of Soviet Zone currency in Berlin has always been the minimum price which we expected to pay for the lifting of the blockade.

Mr. Bevin, indeed, stated in the House of Commons on July 29 that "His Majesty's Government have never objected to the introduction of a unified or even a Soviet Zone currency into Berlin, provided this is done under quadripartite authority and if methods of duress are not used."

Actually, we have negotiated the Berlin settlement under the duress of a continuing blockade. But it appears that we have won a settlement at our own price—though that doesn't mean at all that the trouble is finished in Berlin, or that our position is any more secure there than it was before.

As far as Berlin goes, we have only won a respite. But then we never envisaged the Battle for Berlin as anything but a critical engagement in the wider cold war. From this viewpoint, our firm stand in Berlin, taken at considerable risk of having war forced on us, had an "activist" policy prevailed in the Kremlin, has paid off and brought us clear proof of just how far the Soviets are prepared, or not prepared, to go at present in challenging us.

How much more our firm stand and impressive display of air power in Berlin may have achieved, we shall have to wait to see. It is possible to interpret the disappearance of Zhdanov and the withdrawal of Soviet consulates from the United States as indications that Stalin is about to carry out another of his famous detours in policy, and retreat temporarily into isolation.

After all, could he not view the "activist" policy pursued since the war as having produced exactly the opposite effect to that intended, alerting and consolidating the Western powers, and stimulating American interest in Europe and arms preparedness, instead of lulling us into a false security and leaving us to stew in the economic crises on which the Soviet doctrinaires still fondly pin their hopes of a collapse of "capitalist" society.

And must he not be profoundly disturbed by the heavy desertions from his official agencies and his occupation forces abroad? What more natural answer—and what other answer—could a Russian dictator find than to call most of these people home?

Shift Effort to Asia?

I hope that no one will think that I mean that the Soviets are now going to pack up and go home, and that all the trouble with them is over. What I mean is that there are indications that the policy personalized by Zhdanov of pressing us too hard in Europe may have been checked by Stalin because it was consolidating instead of disrupting the West, because it had brought an acute danger of war against such a consolidated Western front, which is not Stalin's idea of an advantageous war and which he is not ready to fight, and because it had raised a hornet's nest among the satellites.

The new policy, as I see it, is to avert the danger of war, by long-drawn-out negotiations and the avoidance of incidents in the air corridors, and to leave us in Berlin for the time being but take over control of the city through our concession on currency and by disrupting its present 80-per cent anti-Communist government, making our position there useless and gradually untenable.

While remaining just as determined as ever to force us out of Berlin and completely Sovietize Eastern Germany, Stalin now appears to be prepared to take a little longer to do this, and to use less dangerous methods. In general it seems that the direct challenge in Europe which has alerted the West and brought the danger of war will be reduced, and the Soviets, while continuing to make trouble throughout Western Europe by their traditional methods, will shift their main effort towards consolidating the satellites and exploiting the opportunities opening up so favorably throughout Asia.

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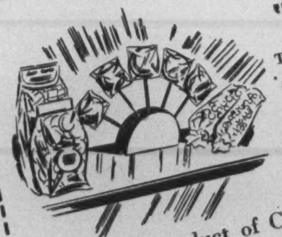

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SCIENCE FRONT

That "Tired Feeling" Can Now Be Controlled By Medical Men

By STANLEY CALDWELL

THE vast amount of discussion on the psychological control of fatigue has, during recent years, obscured the fact that most doctors in industry still confine their attentions to the physiological aspects of that "tired feeling which follows activity." Everyone has experienced fatigue, but hardly anyone can define it with precision; and it doesn't help much to say that industrial fatigue "may be thought of as a general physiological state manifested by the impaired ability of the worker to do his job properly owing to unfavorable past experience."

Yet while an exact definition of fatigue is elusive, its causes have been fairly well established.

"There are three main types of fatigue," says Dr. L. Brouha, director of the Institute of Hygiene and Human Biology, Laval University. "The first is produced by heavy physical labor and is characterized by marked physiological changes that can be easily observed and measured. The second, more common in industry, is the kind of fatigue produced by moderate muscular work—with or without mental work. Physiological changes are less pronounced than in the first case, but they can still be measured accurately.

"The third type of fatigue is produced by light muscular work or by mental work and the methods available to estimate it are still rather crude and often unsatisfactory."

Speaking at a conference on industrial health sponsored by the Health League of Canada, Dr. Brouha pointed out that certain difficulties are encountered in measuring fatigue in industry. Laboratory methods of research cannot, in most cases, be applied to industrial research because they are either too complicated or too dangerous.

Individuals Differ

Moreover, considerable variations exist among individuals (and also within the same individual) when studied over a period of time; hence it is necessary to obtain a large number of measurements in each experiment in order to treat the results statistically and to reach valid conclusions. This method is slow, but it is the only one available at the present time.

Consider, first, the way of measuring fatigue produced by heavy muscular labor. Here is a typical laboratory experiment: The subject was asked to run on a motor-driven treadmill at a constant speed until exhausted, or up to a maximum duration of five minutes. His heart rate and respiration were continuously recorded during the run. The same experiments were made after he stopped running (during the period of recovery) and a blood sample was obtained for an analysis of the sugar and lactic acid content.

When Work Starts

This experiment showed that as soon as work starts, both heart rate and respiration increase and they keep increasing as long as the work lasts. When work ceases, heart rate and respiration tend to return to the resting level.

"This kind of experiment is comparatively easy in a well-equipped laboratory, but it is out of the question for industrial purposes," explained Dr. Brouha who, in addition to his university position, is director of medical research for the Aluminum Company of Canada, Limited. "It is too complicated, requires too much time and too many technicians. Fortunately, however, it has been found that the behavior of the heart rate during work, and also during the period of recovery immediately following work gives a satisfactory estimate of the cost of the work and a good indication of the fitness of the subject for accomplishing a certain amount of muscular exercise.

In studying a large group of university students, all perfectly healthy from the medical point of view, it was found that their efficiency for muscular work varies as much as from 1 to 16. Similar differences have been found among workers who are performing heavy manual labor for industry.

"By using this method of pulse measurements taken immediately after a period of work, one can reach a fair estimate of the physiological cost of that work and of the worker's capacity to recover. It must be clearly stated that this method is by no means as accurate as that used in laboratory experiments, but because it is simple and can be applied easily to large groups of workers, it gives valuable results. It is of considerable help in selecting the right man for the right job and in studying the general working conditions."

Industrial physicians have learned that some men are able to return to normal within five to 10 minutes after the work is over, whereas others, for the same amount of muscular exertion, take as long as half an hour or even an hour to recover. It is therefore essential that men involved in heavy industrial labor be carefully selected.

Estimating fatigue, of course, is an important prerequisite of any plan to improve working conditions. Four main problems must be considered: (1) Machinery and tools; (2) Working and rest periods; (3) Environmental conditions; (4) Nutrition.

Whenever machinery and tools can be improved so that manual labor is reduced, fatigue is lessened, the work is made easier and the number of men who can qualify physically for the job is increased. An example of this occurred in the potrooms of the Aluminum Company of Canada where, by replacing some heavy manual operations by a mechanical operation, the average heart reaction of the men fell off by more than 25 per cent at the end of a working period. This indicated a marked reduction in the physiological stress produced by that particular job.

How many rest periods should be given to employees? How long should the periods be? How often should they occur? Dr. Brouha describes the experience of the Aluminum Company of Canada:

"Some men employed in the smelting department used to work for one hour at a time and then rest for one hour. This was necessary because the working conditions are hard, involving heavy muscular labor and exposure to heat and dust. By following the pulse reactions of these men during their working periods, it was found that the heart rate increased much more markedly during the second half hour than during the first.

Rest and Work

"It was therefore decided to have the men work for half an hour and rest for half an hour. The result was a substantial reduction of the physiological stress throughout the 8-hour shift and a much more rapid and complete recovery at the end of each work period as well as at the end of the day's work. For the same amount of work done, and for the same duration of work during the shift, a diminution of fatigue was obtained by spacing adequate rest and work periods."

Industrial physicians have been able to reduce fatigue among employees by insisting on the improvement of environmental conditions. This involves proper ventilation and lighting, reduction of fumes, gases and dust, all of which diminish the physiological stress and make the work more pleasant, less tiring. Dr. Brouha points out that exposure to heat must also be carefully controlled if abnormal fatigue is to be avoided. Among the factors that have to be considered are duration of exposure, adequate rest periods, adequate drinking facilities ensuring a well balanced water and salt metabolism.

It has also been found that proper diet and lunch periods of sufficient duration help to reduce fatigue.

Admittedly, the third type of fatigue referred to by Dr. Brouha—that produced by light muscular work or by mental activity—is difficult to prevent or correct. Monotony is obviously one cause, boredom another. Suitable recreation and hobbies are known to be effective antidotes to boredom and helpful in the prevention of fatigue due to monotony. Authorities insist that emotional conflicts in the home and at work should be eliminated if fatigue is to be avoided.

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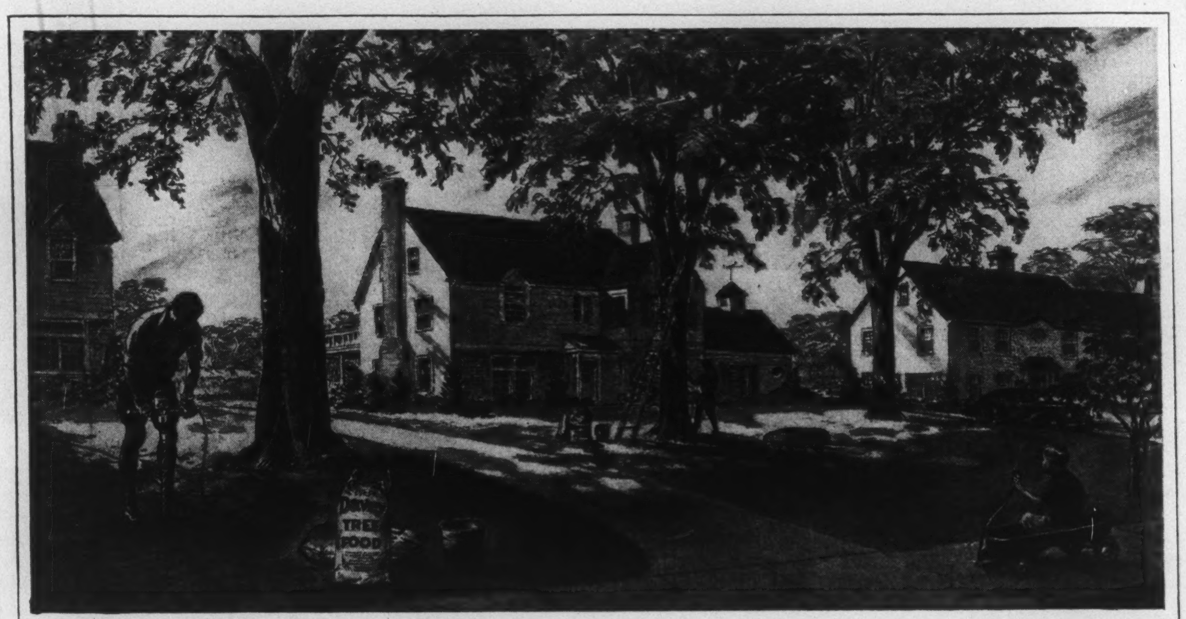
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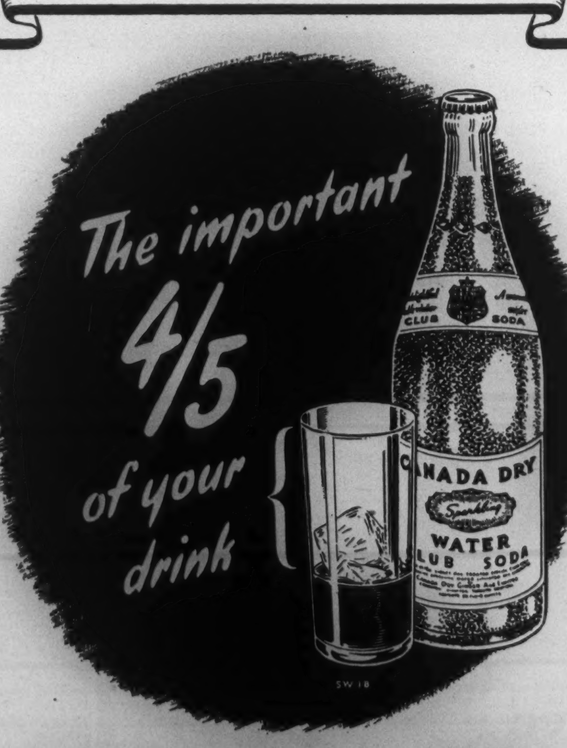

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Bernhardts Of West Coast In Vancouver Spotlight

By MARGARET and ROBERT FRANCIS

Many dramatically talented Vancouverites have distinguished themselves on the American stage and in national radio. But many others have remained there and succeeded in the dramatic opportunities, like Gordon Hilker's Theatre Under the Stars, offered within the city itself. Plans for a permanent repertory theatre anticipate an even wider job horizon.

IT COULD be something in the air, but statistics show that Bernhardts are being bred on the Pacific at a greater rate than anywhere else in Canada, with the possible exception of Toronto. In the city itself, as many as 30 actors and actresses are earning a comfortable living by their profession, a unique achievement in theatrically impoverished Canada. For about as many more it's a remunerative part time job.

More than 100,000 persons from all parts of America saw and praised productions of the Theatre Under the Stars which runs for nine weeks each summer in the natural amphitheatre in Stanley Park. Two other semi-professional companies toured the province and broke even. Signs are that shortly Vancouver will have a permanent and paying repertory theatre, since it is obvious that there is dramatic talent in the city to support such an enterprise.

It was a Vancouver actress, Aileen Colcleugh, who last spring won the "best actress" award at the 1947 Dominion drama festival at London, Ontario.

A large proportion of the actresses, as well as the actors appearing in C.B.C. dramatic presentations originating in Toronto, call Vancouver their home. Bernie Braden and Larry McCance are among them. Lister Sinclair of Stage 48 fame is from Vancouver, as is his actress wife, the former Alice Mather. Kaye Connor, a Vancouver girl, is one of the brighter stars of the London stage this year, and so is Ann Watt, while Joan Miller is one of several who established themselves in the West End before the war. Broadway has become home for Doreen Wilson, at present starring in "Song of Norway". Barry Prowd, who was a promising actress in New York a couple of seasons ago, this year has gone to Hollywood where she will be with other Vancouver girls who are now stars, such as Yvonne de Carlo, Alexis Smith, Mary McLeod and Fay Bainter.

Probably it's something to do with the pocket, as well as something in the air, that has produced this crop of Vancouver Bernhardts.

Like any other Canadian city, Vancouver has always had its crop of aspiring Thespians. A few years ago they concentrated their efforts on the Little Theatre, the University Players Club and community drama groups. They might play Saint Joan or Lady Macbeth in the evening, but by day they punched typewriters or counted money or clerked in a store. A career in the theatre was something they read about other people having.

A lot of factors changed that and Andrew Allen, now of C.B.C. in Toronto, was one of the factors. When Allen came to C.B.C.'s Vancouver station he decided the city's vigorous crop of dramatic talent and enthusiasm could be utilized. Several series of radio plays were the result. Actors and actresses found themselves being paid for doing what they'd always considered a hobby.

Under the Stars

Gordon Hilker started his adventurous Theatre Under the Stars six years ago. Its nine-week season last summer broke a Canadian record for a theatrical run. Salaries exceeded $70,000, about 60 per cent of the Theatre's income, paid to men and women in the theatrical crafts. The stars, some imported and some Vancouverites, were paid about $500 a week. Young supporting players received as much as $250 weekly.

During the winter these performers supplement their incomes with radio roles and they are much in demand, at a fair fee, as directors of amateur dramatic groups and pageants for civic celebrations in rural B.C.

In Vancouver it's still a paying proposition for only a few, but then so is interior decorating or any of the artistic professions. And always they can hitch their wagons to the star of Broadway or the London stage where other Vancouver girls already have their names in lights.

"We don't hold with the theory that promising young players should stay in Vancouver," said Gordon Hilker.

The comparatively young B.C. Institute of Music and Drama, another Hilker-inspired project, gives actors the background for that move.

This non-profit establishment, which attracts some of the best teachers in the west, provides a thorough training course in theatrical theory, in mime, acting, makeup, and all the theatrical crafts. The school started primarily as a training ground for the Theatre Under the Stars, and only a hundred students are admitted, all of whom must intend to enter the theatre as a profession.

Two other vigorous groups in Vancouver are looking to the stage as a profession rather than as a hobby. About two years ago the Everyman Theatre started rehearsing, training and studying at a remote summer resort on Howe Sound.

The director was Sidney Risk, a Vancouver man with experience in the English theatre. After their first few months of work the group was able in the spring to take a repertoire of three plays on a tour of several months through B.C. and the prairies. Then the theatre holed up again for a winter of study and rehearsal, with another tour planned for later in the season.

Another group planning on becoming a repertory theatre is the Island Theatre, under Juan Root. They spent a summer at a resort on Bowen Island and did a fall tour at Vancouver suburbs and nearby resorts with enough success to make them plan for bigger things this year.

No one in these smaller ventures is making money. Sometimes it's only board and room, in other instances not even that. But the young actresses in them, as well as the actors, have their dreams. They've seen other Bernhardts arise on the Pacific and they can see no reason why tomorrow it might not be them.

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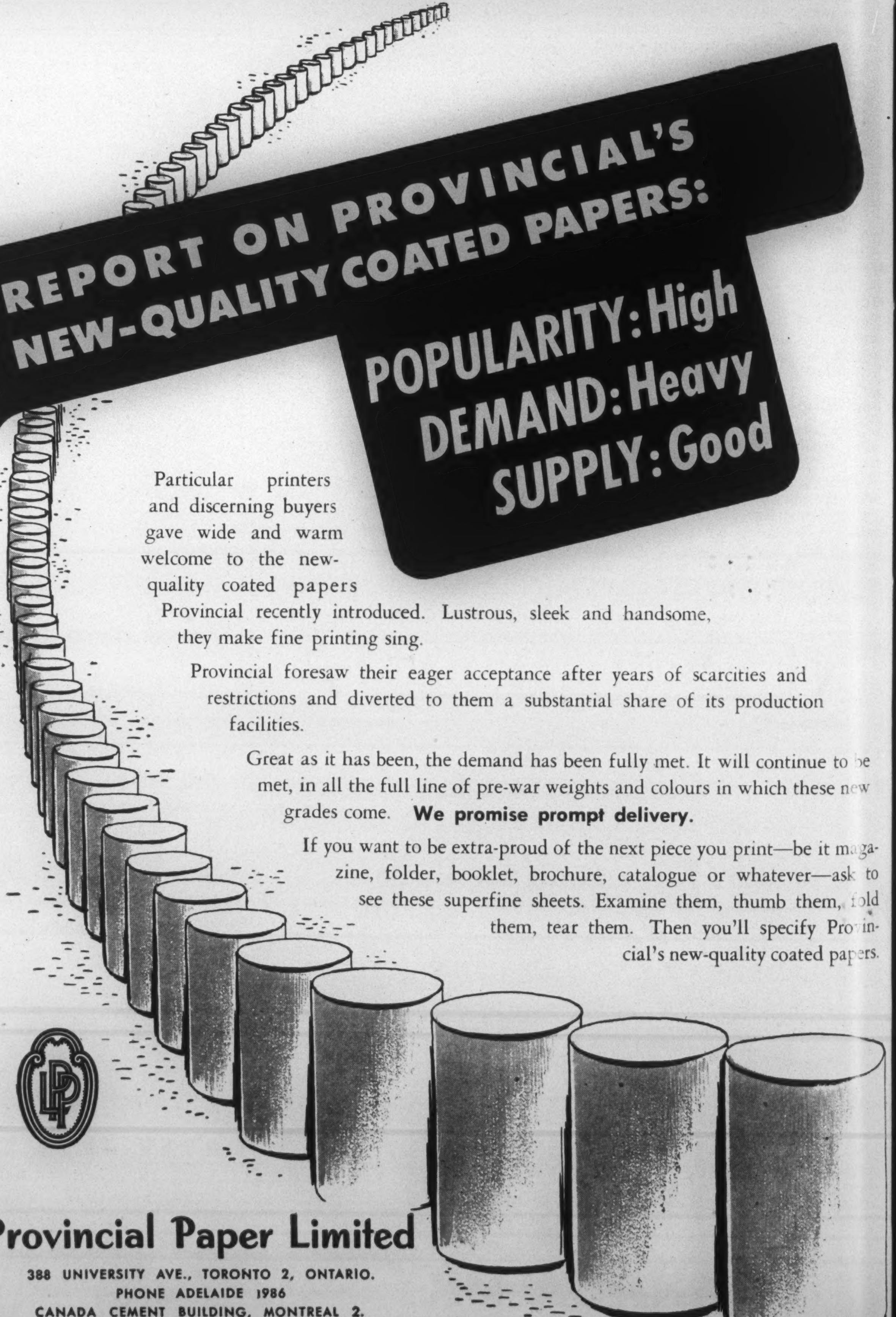

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IN THE PUBLIC EYE

McGill Loses And Manitoba Wins His Maths, Navigation And Art

By FRED KAUFMAN

ALBERT H. S. GILLSON (pronounced Jillson), O.B.E., M.A. (Cantab.), president-elect of the University of Manitoba and retiring Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science at McGill University, is a truly remarkable man. Artists across the Dominion look upon him as one of the most faithful champions of their cause. Air Force men of two wars remember him as a brilliant navigation officer. Educationists recognize his wide knowledge in the field of mathematics and college officials praise his administrative abilities.

While this enumeration may sound somewhat awe-inspiring, "Gilly", as he is often called to his face by fellow-staff members and to his back by students, was probably accurately, though colloquially, described in three words by one of his students: "A great guy".

A native of England, he spent much of his boyhood in East Anglia and even as a child his interests were mostly along two lines: art and mathematics. To choose between the two was a rather difficult matter, but Cambridge ("the best mathematical mill in Britain") beckoned and he yielded. He never regretted this step for in later years he found a formula which permits him to successfully combine his professional duties with his second chief interest.

—Photo by Annette and Basil Zarov

ALBERT H. S. GILLSON

"Artists must be able to work freely", he says, "and it is up to the intelligent layman to make it possible for the artist to do so".

That he practises what he preaches becomes evident from the fact that both the Federation of Canadian Artists and the Canadian Arts Council have seen it fit to elect him to their highest respective offices, the national chairmanship of the former and the presidency of the latter.

A Saving Error

While at Cambridge he studied astronomy under Sir George Darwin and upon graduation in 1911 he won the Tyson Gold Medal as well as the Isaac Newton research studentship which enabled him to remain an additional three years at college. War had broken out in the meantime and the young student left his Alma Mater to join the Royal Navy as instructor-lieutenant. Assigned to service on H.M.S. *Vanguard*, a clerical error caused his transfer to H.M.S. *Repulse*. A few days later the *Vanguard* blew up at anchor. "A most interesting error", was his somewhat dry comment when questioned recently by a reporter about this incident.

With his knowledge of astronomy and mathematics he was a natural choice when it was decided to organize a navigation system for pilots of the Royal Naval Air Service. Together with two other officers he devised a system which is essentially the same as the one in use today.

In 1920 McGill University invited him to join the staff as Associate Professor of Mathematics. He accepted and has been in this country ever since. In 1934 he was elevated to the rank of full professor, but it was not until after the last war that he received further recognition in the form of the chairmanship of the department and, last year, the deanship of the major faculty of the university.

In the summer of 1939, when it became obvious that war was more than just a possibility, Professor Gillson outlined a plan for air navigational training to defence officials. In December of that year he received leave of absence to join the R.C.A.F. and he remained with the force until 1944. Among other things he was chief instructor at the Central Navigation School in Rivers, Manitoba. It was there that he first came into contact with the prairies and it was a case of "love at first sight".

Although he is somewhat hesitant when the talk turns to his work during the war, it is generally acknowledged that the fine training Canadian navigators received was largely due to Gillson's efforts. The government, too, recognized this achievement and in 1943 he was made an officer in the Order of the British Empire.

It was while at Rivers that he dispelled all doubts anybody might ever have entertained about his not being a "stuffed shirt". Not only did he partake in (and apparently enjoy) the stiff initiation (he was thrown through a window into a snowbank below), but sources, which newspapers would probably label as "usually reliable", report that many a time a tall, rather lean-looking, Wing Commander was observed in a game of Hi-Ho-MacGillicuddling.

Gillson's Strategy

This rather unique past-time requires two blindfolded contestants, both on their knees, to strike each other with tightly rolled magazines until one of them admits defeat. The trick, of course, is to find the opponent. W/C Gillson's technique, it is said, was excellent. He would first expose his least vulnerable spot, A. Norman Shaw tells us in the Winter 1947 issue of the McGill *News*, and, having thus made "contact", he would suddenly dart around and wallop his opponent.

His administrative abilities had been proven, and McGill University, soon after his return to civilian life, appointed him to the post of organizer of the Sir William Dawson College for veterans at St. Johns, Que. He left Montreal on a Wednesday, he recalls. Students started to arrive on Thursday and lectures began on Monday. All the time military personnel had not entirely been pulled out of the former R.C.A.F. station. Gillson remained as vice-principal.

Last year, when the deanship became vacant, he was recalled to Montreal and appointed to this high post, which also includes supervision of the School of Commerce and the School of Social Work. He also continued to give lectures in Mathematics, although to a lesser degree.

The possibilities offered by his new appointment excite the greying Dean. Since the University of Manitoba is maintained by the provincial government, he explains, activities from which all people will benefit must emanate from it. In other words, he thinks the university should be a centre of the province's cultural activity and he hopes that everyone in the province will feel the impact of this seat of higher learning on their daily lives.

Academically, Professor Gillson is a great believer in classroom discussions and he regrets the use of "boys and girls" when applied to university students. They are men and women and the way they are being taught is entirely different from school and they should be made to realize this, he maintains.

Another theme which he often expresses in after-dinner speeches and public addresses is that all students should receive the type of training that will make them critical human beings. It is for this reason, above others, that he was one of the main supporters of the recently successful effort to establish a Faculty of Divinity at McGill. "Everyone should be made aware of the basic principles of Christian civilization", he told this writer, "but students should also be able to maintain a critical approach toward other philosophies."

No Longer Paints

He no longer paints and what little spare time he has left is spent reading, playing golf and listening to music and drama. He has great praise for the C.B.C.'s Wednesday Night series which he calls a step in the right direction.

Many of his Montreal friends are sorry to see him leave. They have come to know and appreciate him and chances are, were a poll to be held for a McGill "campus character", he would far outdistance his nearest rival for the title.

Said Dr. F. Cyril James, principal and vice-chancellor of McGill University, when word of the appointment reached him: "The accomplishments that we confidently expect from him in Winnipeg are the measure of our own loss, but he takes with him the warmest of good wishes of all friends as he sets out on the road that was pioneered by President L. E. Klinck and the late Dr. H. M. Tory".

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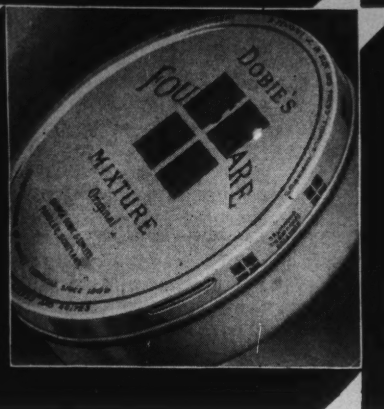

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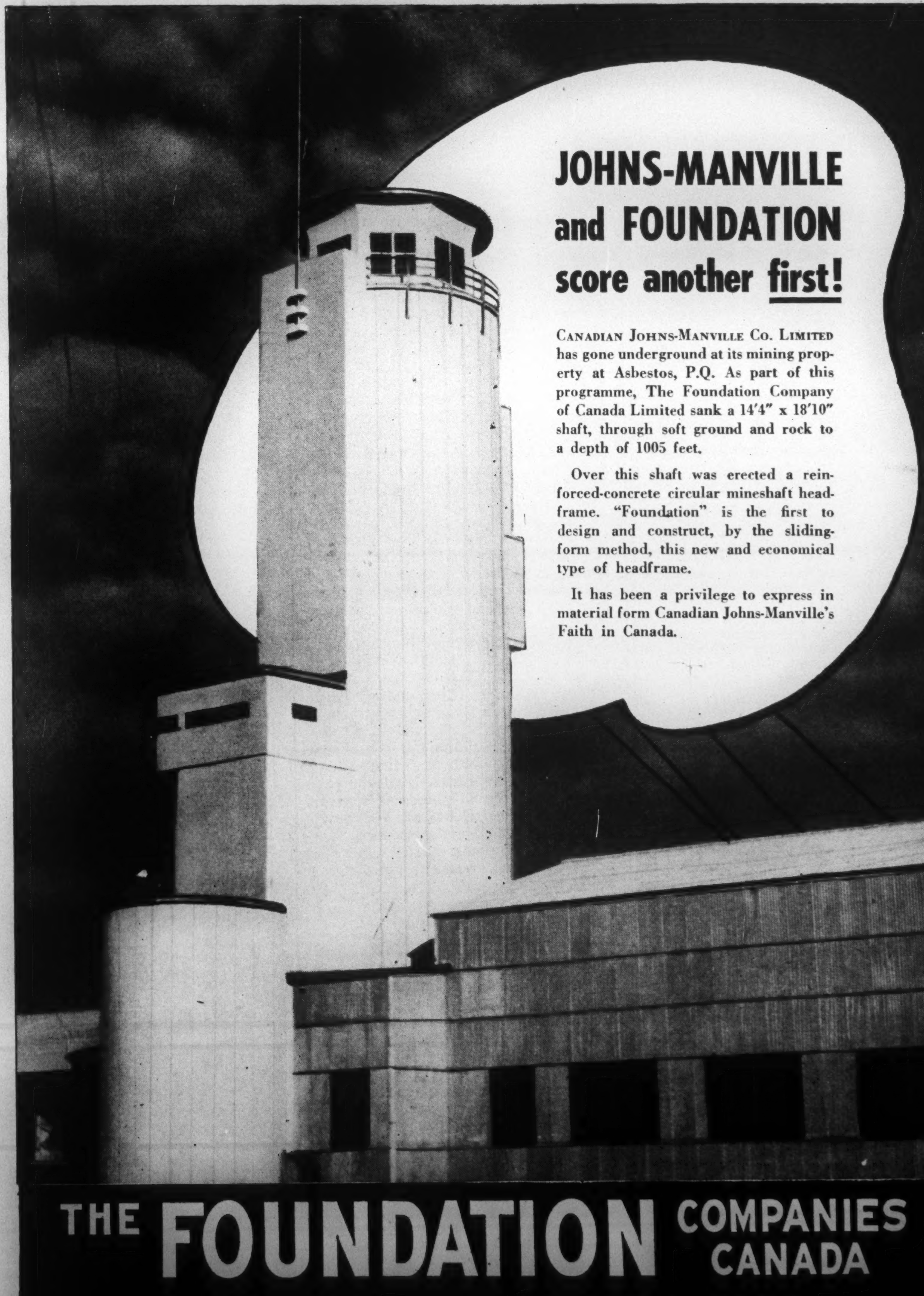

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Technical Education

(*Continued from page* 3)

with four-year courses starting at the Grade 10 level, in Montreal, Quebec, Hull and Sherbrooke.

The Manitoba Technical Institute in Winnipeg was recently opened and is based on the Quebec type of institution. The Calgary Institute of Technology was set up to provide a special type of education for the Alberta area. Great stress is laid on winter courses for farmers, and the regular daytime classes approximate a vocational school.

There are also a number of new specialized institutes such as the Lakehead Technical Institute in northwestern Ontario which holds classes in mining, forestry, and first-year university courses in General Arts and Applied Science; the Lands and Forests Institute near Dorset, Ontario; the Textile Institute in Hamilton; the Mining Institute at Haileybury; and the large textile, forestry and furniture institutes in Quebec. However, despite all this new and reorganized activity there is one great lack. There is no advanced polytechnical institute for students above high school level, who do not wish to spend the time or the money on university training.

This fall, the Ontario government hopes that its new Ryerson Institute of Technology will fill this gap. Due to open on September 21, the Institute will be based on the American type of institution rather than the Montreal type.

The admission requirements to the new institute call for matriculation diploma and students must be 18 years or over. So as not to be too sticky about it, however, the Institute will accept students who can provide "evidence satisfactory to the Institute authorities that the applicant is competent to undertake the work of the course." Unlike most other Canadian institutes, Grade 10 students will not be acceptable.

The purpose of the institute was nicely enunciated by R. J. Johns, Director of Technical Education in Manitoba. Although Mr. Johns was referring to his own Institute, the principle applies equally well to the Ryerson Institute.

Intermediate

"Technical institute programs are essentially technological in nature, and intermediate between the high school and the university. The purpose is to prepare individuals for positions auxiliary to, but not in the field of professional engineering . . . the graduates of technical institutes are for the most part concerned with repetitive processes associated with production, operation and maintenance procedures. Graduates . . . constitute the 'line' side of an industry, as contrasted with the 'staff' side which is generally recruited from the graduates of universities. Technical institute graduates very often accept duties of a supervisory character, but also may undertake minor technical functions, such as drafting, designing, creating special production tools, testing in laboratories, inspecting, constructing in the field, and in some instances checking and improving certain technical aspects of sales work."

H. H. Kerr, new principal of the Ryerson Institute and Director of Technical Institutes in Ontario, pointed out the difference between university and institute training.

"In universities," said Mr. Kerr (a mechanical engineer himself), "a chap gets 75 per cent theory and 25 per cent practice and may eventually become a designer or administrator or instructor in the industry. In technical institutes the student gets 75 per cent practice and 25 per cent theory, and will probably be the man who comes to fix your radio. After all, everyone can't be a manager, and many people don't want to be."

The Ryerson Institute besides turning out radio repairmen has lined up some 13 courses, plus Labor Apprenticeship Courses in the Building Trades and Motor Vehicle Repair Trade. The list of courses, although by no means as large as, say, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is fairly comprehensive. There will be schools of Electronic Technology, Jewellery and Watchmaking, Business, Architectural Draughting, Furniture, Commercial Photography, Fashion Craft, Food Technology, Graphic Arts, Machine Tool Technology, Welding, Cosmetology (apparently means beauty treatment), and Barbering.

The Institute plans on a capacity of 600 students with a staff of about 50. Most of the courses will be two years, but there will be some shorter ones. Fees for students are very low: $25 a year for Ontario residents; $200 for British subjects outside Ontario; and $300 for non-resident, non-British subjects.

$600-$700 Per Student

The Department of Education figures for each student it will pay out between $600 and $700 a year by the time staff, equipment, overhead, etc. is taken into account. It is interesting to note that the Ryerson Institute will not be under the Toronto School Board, but directly under the provincial Department of Education.

However, although the Institute may seem expensive to maintain (annual budget is expected to be $400,000 for 1948-49) the province is getting its up-to-date school for free.

During the past three years it was used as a Dominion-provincial training centre for veterans, and it had about one and a half million dollars worth of equipment poured into it. All this was bought on a 50-50 basis by the province and the Dominion. The land was provided by the province (in downtown Toronto) and the understanding was and is that the whole works reverted to the province when veteran training was completed. Any equipment not desired by the province was turned over to the Dominion government and sold off by War Assets. Needless to say War Assets did not receive much of value from the Ryerson Institute. There are now only 150 veteran students completing courses and they should be finished by January of next year. Consequently the school can re-open in its civilian capacity in September.

Since the training received by the veterans approximates the training which will be offered by the new school, a glance at the veteran training accomplishments might give an idea of what to expect in the future, although of course the new technical students will not be paid the D.V.A. $60 a month. Also, the new institute does not offer as varied a list of courses as did the training centre (40 students were enrolled in the piano-tuning course). Altogether 84,000 Canadian veterans enrolled in training centres in Canada (25 per cent failed to graduate) of which 16,000 were in the Toronto centre. At the moment only 150 of the Toronto graduates are unemployed or wishing to change jobs.

The new school will utilize the same buildings, equipment and in most cases the same staff. The idea of small classes, no larger than 20, which aided veterans to quick study, is to be retained. A certain amount of formal academic training (English, mathematics, physics and possibly economic history) will be included in all courses, as well as particular subjects germane to certain trades, *i.e.* chemistry and biology in the Food Technology course. A new library with a capacity of 30,000 volumes is being built and the University Library is within strenuous walking distance.

Advisory Board

Job placement for graduates is also a continuing feature which will be done through the Institute's peculiar system of Advisory Boards. Each trade has an Advisory Board made up of employers and employees in the industry who pass on the courses and assess the number of workers the industry can absorb. This can act as a break on an over-enthusiastic staff who want to train more people than there are jobs.

Many industries and individual companies are tied in with the courses and have offered to provide summer employment for the students. In this way a student takes nine months' training, then works in the field for three months, and then back to school. In the School of Business, one section will be devoted to retail merchandising and the Canadian Retail Federation is helping to get it organized. There is also the odd union representative on the Boards, but most of the courses are evidently in unorganized fields which avoids one ticklish problem anyway.

The Institute will also have a Board of Governors which is as yet unappointed.

As well as the material profits and experience of the training centre, the Ryerson Institute also starts off with a tradition. The main building was

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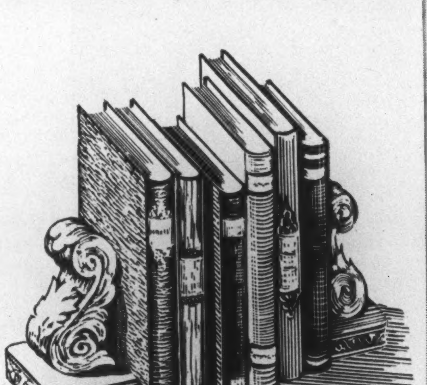

When Louis Hemon was killed
in a train wreck at Chapleau, Ontario,
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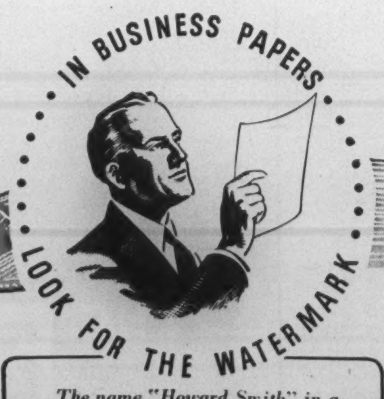

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built in 1851 and was the home of the Normal and Model Schools for Upper Canada (later Ontario) for 89 years. The Normal School building did not open until 1852, however, for a strangely familiar reason. In 1851 one of the architects wrote "the progress of the works has been affected by the great difficulty there has been in obtaining stone."

On the great opening day, November 24, 1852, the Reverend Egerton Ryerson was, of course, on hand, since as Chief Superintendent of Education he was responsible for the planning and organizing of the Normal School, and undoubtedly inspected the new building frequently to assure himself that the timber was "free from all large Knots, Shakes, sap, and other imperfections" as the contract promised.

Unlike the informality of the present Institute, Dr. Ryerson was also very insistent that students of opposite sexes should not communicate with each other in any way, and in fact, the female attendance at the Normal School was considered a highly dangerous precedent and was most severely criticized. Classes ran from early morning until 8 p.m., but one aspect which arouses envy in present-day students is the cost of room and board in 1852 which ranged from $2.25 to $3.00 a week. Rooms were carefully supervised and approved by the masters.

The reason for the new Institute is, of course, obvious. And although the reverend gentleman would no doubt be flattered at this remembrance it is doubtful whether a technology institute was his idea of higher education.

The Ryerson Institute of Technology will not compare in either size or standards with the famous Massachusetts Institute of Technology where hundreds of courses are given to thousands of students and the training received is in many cases equivalent to if not more advanced than University training. However, admirers of the Ryerson Institute point out that the Massachusetts Institute did not spring full-panoplied but began in much the same modest way as the Ryerson Institute is beginning now.

BAGATELLE

One Way to Run a Railroad

By KIMBALL McILROY

ALMONTE, BEETON & CHESTER
Office of the President

Chairman,
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Washington, D.C.

DEAR Sir:

I am writing to lay before you a serious complaint regarding unethical and unprofessional behavior on the part of a person or persons as yet unknown. I feel strongly that the situation calls for immediate investigation and decisive action by the I.C.C.

It may well be that you have never heard of me, or of my railroad, but I can assure you that the A.B.C. has for three years been one of the most financially successful lines in the country.

Perhaps I had better explain how this success came about.

Three years ago I was a young man just out of university. Naturally, I was interested in a career. Being of a somewhat analytical turn of mind, I made thorough surveys of various corporate undertakings and came to the conclusion that railroading offered by far the most attractive prospects.

Concentrating now on the study of railroads, I learned that, in general, passenger services lost money; it was freight which was profitable. Railroads made money not only through hauling freight over their own lines, but also from rentals earned by their cars when under lease to other systems.

It will be readily perceived that two difficulties of a rather serious nature faced me. First, I did not have a railroad. Second, my resources were not such as to permit me to purchase one.

I need not add that the prospect of starting at the bottom and working up held no attractions for me whatsoever.

Theft, of course, occurred to me as a possible solution. That is, I might steal a small railroad or, more feasibly, certain of its rolling stock. This solution I quickly discarded both because of an inherent personal honesty and because I could at that time think of no profitable way of employing pilfered rolling stock.

However, I was on the right track (if you will excuse a rather feeble pun). I rented an office under the above fictitious corporation name and listed it in the telephone book and elsewhere where I could legally do so, such as in almanacs, railway directories, etc. I purchased a quantity of paint and had certain stencils prepared.

I was now, you might say, a potential railroad magnate. From that day on, my success has been both astonishing and gratifying.

I began spending my evenings in railway freight yards. Finding a likely-looking box car, I first painted out the name and insignia of the company which owned it, and the serial number, and replaced these with the now familiar red-and-blue "A.B.C." and a new serial number. For over six months I worked steadily, treating during this time roughly ten thousand freight cars.

You will see that I was now at least the technical owner of a gratifyingly large assortment of choice rolling stock, in return for a trifling outlay covering my paint and stencils. True, I had no rails over which my cars could roll, but I didn't want or need any. I was interested in those rentals.

Before long, the checks began to arrive at my office, and they have continued to do so from that day to this. At first they came from railroads close at hand, and then later from an ever-widening network of lines as A.B.C. cars were hauled over our nation's far-flung roads and became as familiar a sight in Albuquerque as they were in Bangor.

Railroading has been good to me. My only task through the years—a pleasant one—has been to cash car-rental checks. There was, you will recall, a certain understandable bitterness on the part of the companies from whom I obtained my cars, but I did not worry unduly over this, as at no time did they appear in serious danger of learning what had happened to them.

After three highly successful years I am reluctantly saying good-bye to railroading. By the time you are reading this, I hope to be in Monaco. There are three reasons for my decision to retire. First, I have made more money than I know what to do with, and the income-tax people are beginning to ask questions. Second, a writer whose hobby and ambition it is to ride on every railroad in the country has become rather a nuisance. Third, there is the matter which prompted this letter.

I told you that, at the conclusion of my conversion program, I had ten thousand freight cars. At the last count, I had five thousand, four hundred, and sixty-eight, and the number is steadily dwindling.

Obviously, someone is engaged in highly unethical, if not dishonest, practices.

Recently, I have begun noting the various names and insignia on the sides of passing freight cars.

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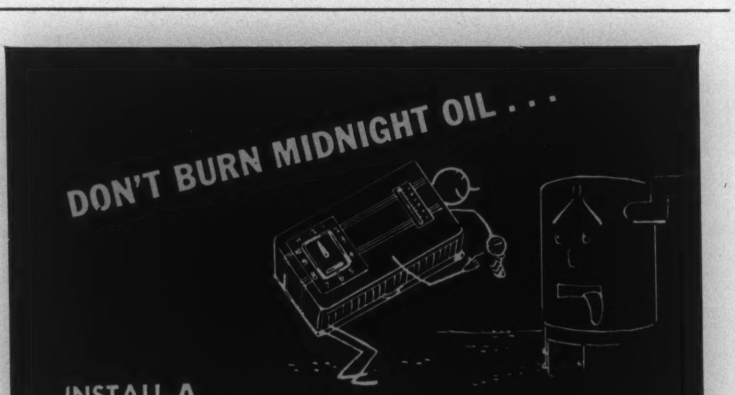

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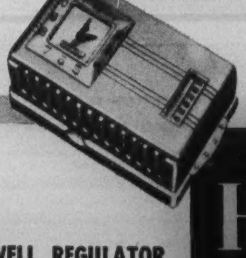

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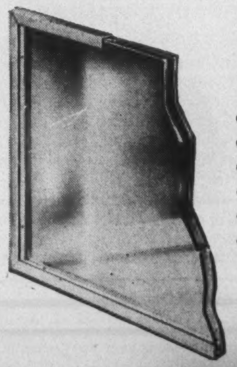

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Life In "Jim Crow" Land Is Fantastic And Cruel

By ALAN D. GRAY

Disguised with a suntan and horn-rimmed spectacles, a Pulitzer-prize-winning reporter recently lived among Southern negroes as one of them and reported his astonishing findings in a series of newspaper articles. The articles will not have any immediate beneficial effect but in the long run they should help, even a little, to push back the last frontiers in the U.S.—the borders of cruel "Jim Crow" land.

FOR four weeks and 4,000 miles a white man travelled through the U.S. Southland disguised as a Negro. He was looking for a story—the inside story—on how the Negro lives. He got it.

The man was Ray Sprigle, 61-year-old reporter for the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette*. In 1937 Sprigle won a Pulitzer Prize for exposing a U.S. Supreme Court justice's past in the Ku Klux Klan; now, 11 years later, his writing on the plight of the Southern Black Man stands out as one of the most amazing reportorial feats of 1948. Sprigle's series of 12 columns for the *Post-Gazette* was entitled "In the Land of Jim Crow" and was syndicated in 13 other newspapers from August 9 to 21. It made thrilling reading.

To effect his disguise as a Negro Sprigle took a three-week Florida suntan, shaved his head, and donned horn-rimmed glasses. The results apparently were good, since his status as a black was questioned only twice—both times by Negroes. Then, accompanied by a Negro guide (the only other person to know his true identity), he set off.

The transition from white to black was not easy. The difference lay, Sprigle found, not so much in skin pigment as in the wholesale metamorphosis of one man's outlook. To be white, or superior, one day, and black, or inferior, the next, is an alarming experience. As Sprigle documents it:

"Along with 10 million Negroes I endured the discrimination and oppression and cruelty of the iniquitous Jim Crow system. It was a strange, new—and for me, uncharted—world that I entered . . . It was a world of which I had no remote conception, despite scores of trips through the South. The world I had known in the South was white. Now I was black, and the world I was to know was as bewildering as if I had been dropped down on the moon.

"The towers and turrets of the great cities of the Southland . . . represented a civilization and an economy completely alien to me and the rest of the black millions in the South."

On Outside Looking in

Now he was on the outside looking in—a black have-not looking in at the white haves. Presumably he had, like so many others, always been more or less aware of and opposed to anti-Negro prejudice; but now, for the first time, he was getting an insight into its real, pungent meaning and ramifications. No one can ever fully appreciate another's hardships unless and until he himself suffers them. Sprigle is one of the few whites ever privileged to have shared the black's misery. The electrifying impact with which his "new world" hit him, and the sheer disgust it etched in his mind, are described in passages such as these:

"Already I had begun to dislike them (the whites). It did no good to tell myself that I was white—or that I would be white again four weeks hence. I was beginning to think like a black man. Not that I wanted to ride with these whites, nor eat with them. What I resented was their impudent assumption that I wanted to mingle with them, their arrogant and conceited pretence that no matter how depraved and degenerate some of them might be, they, each and every one of them, were of a superior breed.

"In weeks to come I was to become seriously concerned about the psychological change that was taking place in my thinking . . . To tell the truth, I doubt if I ever regain the satisfied, superior white psychology that I took South with me."

Reason For Hate

And: "Frankly, why the Negro doesn't hate the Southern white is a mystery to me. Give me another couple of months, Jim Crowing it through the South—forever alert never to bump or jostle a white man—careful always to "Sir" even the most bedraggled specimen of the Master Race—scared to death I might encounter a pistol-totin' trigger-happy drunken deputy sheriff or a hysterical white woman—and I'm pretty sure I'd be hating the whole damned white race."

Ray Sprigle turned black to get a good story. He undoubtedly had no idea just how good that story was going to be. He writes with the bewilderment and earnestness of a man suddenly cognizant of something shocking which has always confronted him and which he has always evaded. And that's just what he was. Having ranged through the South, however, he is no longer unaware. He has undergone a unique experience he will never forget. As a result, his articles tell and sell themselves, with little recourse to rhetoric or diatribe—indeed, they are almost prosaic in their lack of deliberate sensationalism. Yet there is no need for sensationalism: the simple, factual recounting of the damning events he observed and heard is of itself magnetic, giving added credence to his diary.

Liberally interspersed through the 12 articles are accounts intended—successfully—to arouse the reader's wrath. There are stories of how injured Negroes are allowed to die because the only available hospital is white and refuses to accept blacks under any circumstances; of how in one Mississippi district Negroes own 90 per cent of the land and pay 90 per cent of the taxes—and "haven't one single little word to say about how their tax money is spent"; of how only 10,000 of Mississippi's million Negroes are allowed to vote; of how many stores prohibit Negro women from touching dresses or hats while shopping—if they touch them they automatically must pay for them; of how every Southern town refuses to allow the names of Negro war heroes to appear on the same honor roll as the whites'; of how year after year the white landlord mulcts his cowed, illiterate Negro sharecropper as an "accepted and standard practice"; of how Mississippi whites pay more to transport their children to school ($3,500,000) than they allocate to the entire Negro school system ($3,333,000), even though the Negroes, who comprise half the state's population, pay their share of the education budget.

Sprigle differentiates repeatedly and forcefully between segregation and discrimination. The Negro, he maintains, does not object to segregation—in fact, he desires "as little contact with the white world as possible." But he does loathe the ubiquitous discrimination which shackles him wherever he turns. Segregation based on equality rather than inequality would go a long way toward making the black man contented, Sprigle feels.

Having lived and talked with numberless Negroes of all classes, Sprigle brackets their dreams in three categories:

1) The right to be a full citizen, not a half-citizen without the right to vote but with the obligation to fight and die for his country overseas; 2) Freedom from fear of being killed wantonly, merely because a white wants to "try out a new gun, or to teach us that it's not good for us to try to vote, or just because you 'don't like a damn nigger nohow' "; and 3) The right to obtain a good education, equal to that afforded whites.

To most Canadian and Northern U.S. whites these demands will seem appalling—appalling in that such elementary rights do not already exist, but must be begged for. Sprigle's articles, too, will be appalling to us, most of whom have never given any genuine thought to the "Negro question". That one group of humans can be so pitiless to another merely because of an incidental difference in skin color will, it is to be hoped, seem barbarous and stupid to the bulk of us.

Yet these are the facts as recounted by a white man turned black. They stand in the record, implacable and putrid. They cannot be denied; they should not be ignored. Little or none of it is new to us; but the time is long past for us to become actively, instead of just passively, aware of it.

What good Sprigle's work will engender—which is the only reliable yardstick by which it can be measured—may never become apparent. Almost certainly it will evoke cries of astonishment and protest from Northern whites; but whether it will impress the Southern white, who alone holds the key to the problem,

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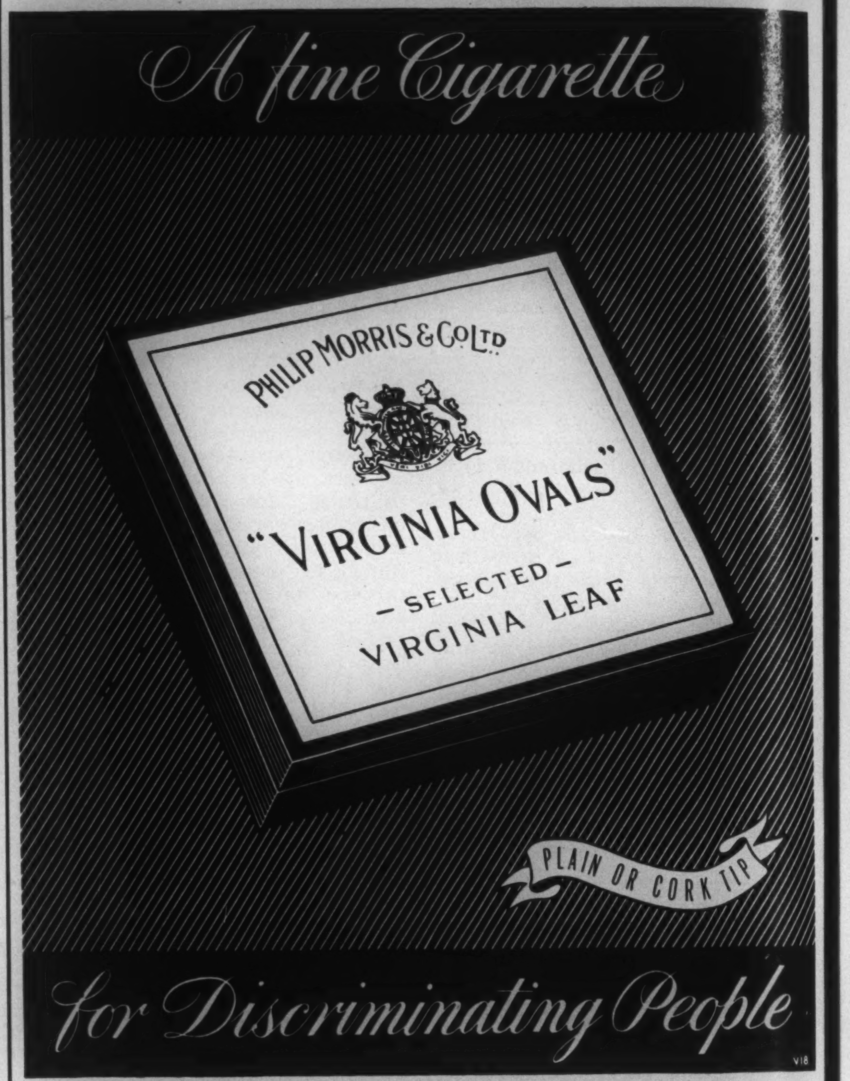

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is problematical and doubtful. It is safe to assume, nevertheless, that the Dixieland superman is not going to like the articles. He has never taken kindly to "damnYankee" intrusion of this or any sort, and is not likely to change at present. Every time the Southern black has been able to secure another right through legal proceedings his white antagonist has become that much more determined to bar any further "encroachments".

So the inevitable howl will arise from Dixie. "Mind your own business! Anyway, what about *your* Negroes up there? Since when have you treated them with such respect?"

Unfortunately the latter argument is valid; but Sprigle takes it into account by cogent counter-attack:

"Discrimination against the Negro in the North is an annoyance and an injustice. In the South it is blood-stained tragedy . . . In short, discrimination against the Negro in the North is usually in defiance of the law. In the South it is enforced and maintained by the law."

Much must be done, both South and North, to rectify the white-made abuses which plague the Negro. However, it is patently the South which is the greater miscreant and which consequently calls for the greater housecleaning. No amount of indignant shrieking from below the Mason-Dixon line can conceal this.

Admittedly writing of itself will not bring an end to such a deep-rooted, irrational bias as Jim Crowism. Even Sprigle's unique and incisive approach cannot do that. But, just as no disease can be cured until it has been diagnosed and studied, no ingrained prejudice can be removed until it has been analyzed and revealed. "In the Land of Jim Crow" certainly is a powerful step toward analyzing and revealing the contemptibleness of Democracy, Southern Style.

THE WEEK IN RADIO

Little Justice to Gogol

By JOHN L. WATSON

NIKOLAI GOGOL was a clever satirical playwright—and Mr. Mavor Moore is a clever radio writer—but neither fact was apparent in the C.B.C. "Wednesday Night" production of "The Government Inspector". In adapting this minor classic of the theatre for radio production Mr. Moore showed about as much respect for his material as the average Hollywood producer is accustomed to exhibit towards a best-selling novel. His object seemed to be to get the audience in the same state as the characters in the comedy, which was one of utter confusion. He re-wrote almost the entire play, which would have been forgivable if he had improved on Gogol—but he didn't; he recast the whole structure of the dialogue in a twentieth century mould, with the result that most of it sounded like rather uninspired ad-libbing; and, worst of all, he robbed most of the minor characters of the color with which the genius of Gogol had invested them. Of course, it is necessary to be ruthless to condense an extremely long play into one hour (when will our program planners learn that sixty minutes is not ordained by God and the Department of Transport as the unalterable running time of every major work of dramatic art?); but I suspect that in case the adapter was in too much of a hurry, or too little convinced of the timelessness of Gogol's comedy, to do justice to the plot.

In his portrayal of the rascally, blood-sucking mayor, Mr. Moore revealed himself as a farce comedian of sufficient talent to carry the whole play on his shoulders, virtually unassisted. James Dewan made a sprightly Hlestakov, in spite of a role that was disgracefully mutilated. Alan King, as the pusillanimous schoolmaster, Lukitch, and Roxanna Bond, as the mayor's painfully genteel and faintly lascivious consort, were especially good.

The production was directed by Esse W. Ljungh, who carried out his difficult duties with heroic fortitude.

Power Increases

The translation of the Dominion Network key station, CJBC, from five to fifty kilowatts was appropriately marked by a spot of ceremony at the site of the transmitter, where members of the press were initiated into the wonders of high-power radio broadcasting by Mr. Howard Hillyard, engineer of the Hornby installation.

The new set-up is noteworthy for the fact that it employs, for the first time anywhere, a complicated technique which enables two 50-kw. transmissions to be broadcast simultaneously from the same antenna. Mr. Hillyard explained exactly how this was done, making vague motions with his hands in the manner of an expert trying desperately to unfold the mysteries of his trade in the language of the layman. The most important aspect of this electronic duplication, however, is the saving it effects in labor and money. A staff of seven men is sufficient to operate the two transmitters and at least $100,000 of the taxpayers' money was saved on the initial installation, plus an undetermined amount in upkeep and operating costs.

When both CBL and CJBC are at maximum modulation, the output of the system exceeds 340,000 watts—which is a whopping big dose of electrical energy and poses a number of disquieting problems. For example, the enormous final amplification tubes must be kept cool by a continuously circulating stream of water; in order that it may be rendered non-conductive, the water must be distilled and the stills must be imported from the U.S., which invariably excites the curiosity of the R.C.M.P.!

In order to insulate the high-voltage transmission lines against leakage of power, they must be filled with nitrogen, which repels moisture, instead of air, which attracts it. So that over-confident employees cannot electrocute themselves on dangerous equipment, all rooms containing such equipment are fitted with devices which automatically shut off all the power when the doors are opened.

The single omni-directional antenna is 650 feet high and is believed to be the tallest structure in the British Empire. From a height of ten feet above ground, where it rests in an enormous bowl-shaped insulator, the tower is "hot" and the air around it is so saturated with high-frequency radio energy that a fluorescent tube held near it will glow like an electric light bulb. Oxidization of parts in the transmission equipment—or on any piece of equipment in the vicinity, for that matter—will cause sufficient rectification to result in radio programs emanating from farm fences, stoves and kitchen sinks—a pretty awful thing when you consider what some of the programs are like.

Simultaneously with the transformation of the Dominion Network outlet, station CFRB jumped to 50-kw., becoming the most powerful privately owned station in Canada and bestowing on Toronto the dubious honor of being the only city in the Dominion to harbor three radio stations of maximum power.

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By L. A. MacKAY

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POEMS, 1922-1947—by Allan Tate—*Saunders—$3.25*
BURR OAKS—by Richard Eberhart—*Oxford—$1.75*
THE LION AND THE ROSE—by May Sarton—*Clarke Irwin—$2.00*

CONTEMPORARY English poets, whatever their stature, are distinguished from their North American counterparts by the dexterity, ease, and fluency of their writing, by a harmony more subtly varied and of finer texture, though of narrower compass, and by an interest in the concrete and particular, rather than the abstract and general. In mood and subject they range as widely, but with less sense of effort. They have little of that tireless mood of surprised resentment that gives considerable power, but also a strained monotony to much North American verse. One feels behind them, not only a more unified culture, but a more unified and established language. They know the subtle implications and overtones of words, and take for granted that their readers know them in the same sense.

Whatever their own background, American writers daily hear their language used by thousands of people for whom it is not a native idiom. Any word they use will convey only a rough approximation of their exact meaning to most of their readers. Their efforts to overcome this barrier produce an often exciting sense of strain and unfamiliarity, such as was not found in American writers of the period before the great immigrations had made themselves felt. The same efforts also produce incoherence, fumbling, over-emphasis, and undue repetition. The English writer uses words with the assurance of long habit, or confident choice; the American composes as if in a foreign tongue, with one finger in the dictionary. He falls back on the common tendency to think one makes oneself more intelligible in a foreign language by shouting—which is partly true.

The most expert resemble a singer before an untutored audience, exaggerating his effects to be sure of having them noticed; the less expert suggest an enthusiastic but inexperienced fencer, who moves his wrist six inches on a parry where an inch would do, who seems to be lunging at a point a foot beyond his target. One result of this is that much as one may admire separate poems of an American writer, one is more unprofitably fatigued at the end of his book than at the end of a book by an English writer of equal talent.

Stuart Piggott's "Fire Among The Ruins" is a collection of clear, moving, and thoughtful poems written between 1942 and 1945, some with an Indian, some with an English background. The style is lucid and unhurried, the imagery vivid, the patterns consistent and unified, the choice of language apt and illuminating. The rhythm, sometimes too smooth in the regular forms, is flexible and continuous in irregular metres. The dominant theme is the place of individual experience in the great setting of human history; the author's archaeological interests seem to have given poise and depth to his thought without removing it from living reality.

Earnest and Careful

"In The Tower's Shadow", by N. K. Cruikshank, is a collection of short poems of earnest and careful, though sometimes awkward workmanship, with images and adjectives that strike one as accurate rather than illuminating. The poems display a sympathetic mind, an observant eye, and the ability to turn an effective phrase; they simply lack that final peculiar gift of speech, that trick of musical utterance that turns rhetoric into poetry. James Monahan uses traditional forms smoothly, with an imaginative sympathy for quiet people, a rather attractive humility and a deliberate simplicity that is at its best in his pictures of children. Teresa Hooley displays a quiet and direct enjoyment of natural beauty in varied aspects, and of the larger, simpler human emotions. She is fond of evoking moods or memories by heaping up mention of natural objects that catch her fancy. The prevailing mood is gentle, and a trifle wistful.

Howard Sergeant, editor of the magazine *Outposts*, has collected examples of recent work by fifty-two poets of Northern England, some well-known, others almost unknown. The diversity of content and attitude, and the high level of performance, point to a vigorous activity in which only a very subtle mind could distinguish any common character. The compiler has wisely made his selection on a basis not of local reference but of poetic quality.

In "The Wagon Of Life", Sir Cecil Kisch has tried to reproduce as accurately as possible the spirit and the form of a number of lyrics by the great Russian poets of the nineteenth century. He has preserved with remarkable fidelity the content, the imagery, the order of presentation, and even the rhyme scheme of the originals, and competent judges assert that he has caught a great deal of their spirit. The versification, certainly, is melodious and unforced; the book should do much to increase interest in and appreciation of a branch of European literature little known to English-speaking readers.

Compact and Solid

Allan Tate, a poet and critic highly regarded by the *cognoscenti*, has collected into one volume what he considers the best work of his last twenty-five years. He is a learned and laborious poet, who works diligently to rid his poems of inert matter, to make them compact and solid. He succeeds in giving them a surface so hard that for the average reader it is impenetrable; for him, as Tate says in another connection, "vocabulary becomes confusion, decoration a blight".

Separate lines are clear, separate phrases brilliant; it is like a tightly fitted jig-saw puzzle that offers no recognizable pattern as it stands; if one took the pieces apart, turned some of them sideways, others upside down, and rearranged them in a looser pattern, filling in the gaps by conjecture, some recognizable pattern, one feels, might appear, though one could hardly be sure it was the pattern intended. One has the sense that he is talking very urgently and somewhat despondently about something that he considers important; whether he persuades the reader that it is important enough to warrant the effort of finding out what it is, the reader must decide for himself.

To Richard Eberhart's "Burr Oaks", again, the reaction of the ordinary reader is likely to be "He must know something, but don't say nothing; he just keeps rolling along". He distinguishes between the rational and the spiritual, regarding the latter rather than the former as the proper subject matter of poetry. The earlier poems consist of irrational groups of words, many of them polysyllabic, ending in irrational rhymes. When he comes to write about the war, he drops into rationality, and rises to a moving intensity.

May Sarton's book, "The Lion and the Rose" is a collection of melodious and straightforward poems, expressing a sincere and generous emotion that turns outward rather than inward, offering a constant devotion to beauty, and particularly apt at reproducing the dominant impression made on her sensibility by landscapes and communities. The general tone is lyrical and reflective; soft rather than strong, and rather warm than fiery.

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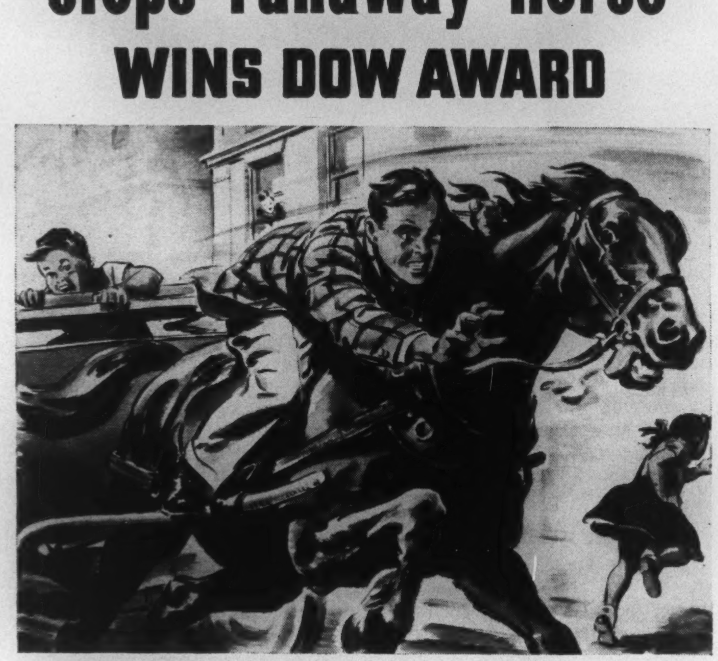


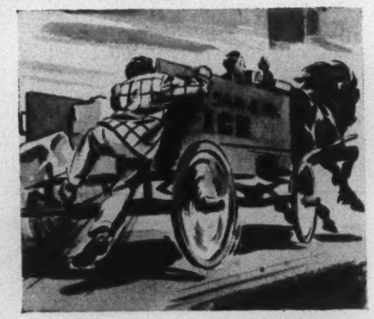
JEAN-PAUL ST. PIERRE
OF MONTREAL
shows unusual courage in spectacular rescue of child from ice wagon

The little boy, waiting alone on the seat of the ice wagon, was not prepared for the sudden jolt which threw him off his balance. The horse, frightened by a truck, had reared and started to charge madly down the street. Several pedestrians tried to stop the runaway animal . . . and cars screeched to a stop when the careening ice wagon reached busy intersections.

JUMPS ON WAGON

17-year-old Jean-Paul St. Pierre saw the plight of the youngster and acted quickly. Running out on the street, he jumped on the wagon and grabbed the reins so firmly that they broke, throwing him into the ice blocks behind. Back on his feet, he told the child to hold on, and then leaped onto the horse's back. The plunging animal tried to throw him, but St. Pierre held on grimly . . . finally working his way to the neck of the horse and grabbing the bit with both hands . . . bringing the animal at last to a halt.

The heroic action of 17-year-old Jean-Paul St. Pierre, of Montreal, undoubtedly saved the life of the stranded child as well as the lives of many in the path of that wild race. We are proud to pay him tribute through the presentation of The Dow Award.



Seeing the danger to the child as well as to the pedestrians on the busy street, 17-year-old Jean-Paul St. Pierre ran out and leaped onto the wagon.

Grabbing the reins, he tugged at them with all his strength, in an effort to check the horse. But the reins snapped — and St. Pierre fell back among the ice blocks.

THE DOW AWARD is a citation for outstanding heroism and includes, as a tangible expression of appreciation, a $100 Canada Savings Bond. Winners are selected by the Dow Award Committee, a group of editors of leading Canadian newspapers.

The DOW AWARD
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THE BOOKSHELF

A Mother Superior's Biography Is An Exercise in Charity

By J. L. CHARLESWORTH

HEART IN PILGRIMAGE—by Evelyn Eaton and Edward Roberts Moore—*Musson*—$3.00.

LITERARY collaborations are usually interesting, but not invariably successful, because the reader, instead of concentrating his attention on the work, becomes distracted with the puzzle of which author is responsible for which part of the book. Evelyn Eaton and Monsignor Moore, in joining forces to produce a fictional biography of Mother Seton, founder of the Sisters of Charity, distract the reader still further, because they admit that many of the incidents they narrate are wholly imaginary.

It is probably fair to assume that the main facts of Mother Seton's life, as set forth by the authors, are authentic. Born in New York in the late eighteenth century, she married William Seton, son of a wealthy merchant-shipowner. The Setons lost their fortune, and Will Seton died, leaving his widow the responsibility of bringing up five children. Shortly afterward she was converted to Roman Catholicism, thus losing the friendship of most of her Episcopalian intimates. However, her new faith seems to have sufficiently consoled her for the loss, and also to have given her strength to meet her responsibilities towards her family.

Leaving the persecuting atmosphere of New York for the more tolerant climate of Baltimore, Mrs. Seton became head of a newly founded Roman Catholic seminary, and her work as a teacher commended her still further to the dignitaries of the church, who encouraged her to found the Sisters of Charity, of which order she was the first Mother Superior. The early days of the order are described as full of hardship, bravely borne, but the order attracted many women who became nuns and won the respect of all for their charity as new communities were established in many other cities. When Mother Seton died in 1821, she had the satisfaction of knowing that her work for the poor would be continued.

Mother Seton undoubtedly would be a good subject for biography, if more facts about her were known. But the authors fail to make her entirely convincing as a fictional character, beeause they have padded the facts with too many trite incidents that seem to have been drawn from a reference file of stock situations. They also have assumed the divine prerogative of entering into the minds of all their characters and reporting at length their frequently banal thoughts.

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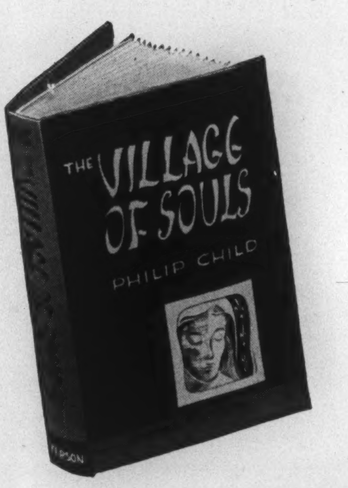

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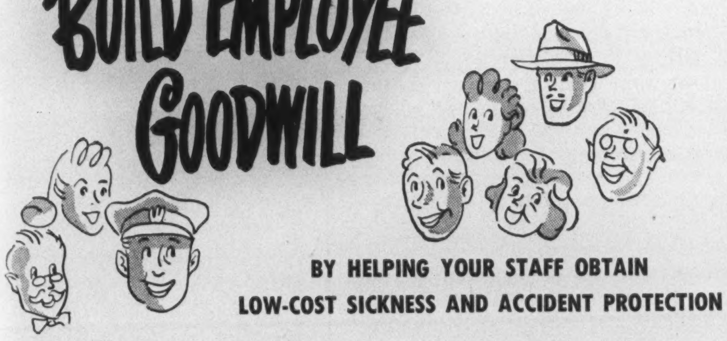

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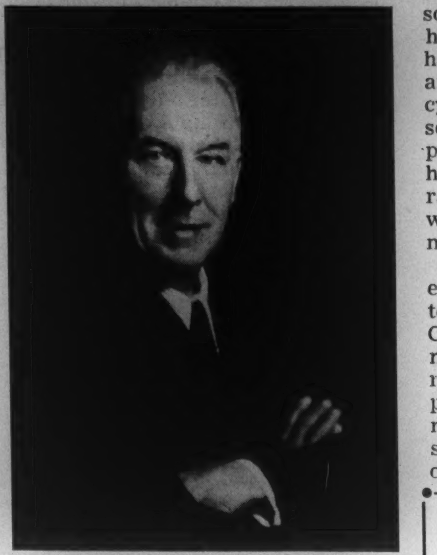

ROBERT W. SERVICE

Life After Sam

By YORK REED

HARPER OF HEAVEN — by Robert W. Service — *McClelland & Stewart* — $4.50.

HERE is the second volume of Robert Service's autobiography; the first was "Ploughman of the Moon" published some time ago. Service fans who have shot Dan McGrew and cremated Sam McGee will find little of the old Yukon spell in this volume, but they will find the same keen observation and sense of novelty that has characterized all of Service's work.

Robert Service does not claim to be a poet—he is a writer of verses. I listened to him the other evening on the C.B.C. reciting "The Spell of the Yukon" in his gravelly old man's voice; it may not be poetry but it is certainly verse writing of a high order. Of course Service has written quite a lot since his Yukon days. Some of his later verse grew from his World War I experiences, and he has written six novels and some miscellaneous essays.

As autobiography "Harper of Heaven" must be classed as rather unplanned, rambling, and certainly not introspective. Following his adventures as he wanders about the world, looking into Turkey, being a bit critical of the Soviet, and getting into a good many scrapes is probably the type of autobiography that suits Service's style. It is that of an old time newsman, somewhat overgrown with adjectives but none the less lively and colorful.

"Most people play one character in their lives; I have enacted a dozen and always with my whole heart," Service writes. In "Harper of Heaven" he ranges from war correspondent to Red Cross man to Hollywood actor, and enjoys all the roles. He is amused and never abashed by the complicated world outside the Yukon, and frequently refreshingly indignant about our cruelties and superficialities.

Of The Old Regime

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE VILLAGE OF SOULS—by Philip Child—*Ryerson*—$3.25.

IN THE matter of style Dr. Child is surely the most accomplished novelist writing in Canada today. The opening chapter of this book is bound to be a delight to anyone who respects craftsmanship with words. In the matter of character he is highly successful so long as he is not called upon to deal with the passions, the great motive forces that drive men against their own wills. Here as in his other novels the second-rank characters, and the first-rank characters when acting from ordinary prosaic motives, are excellent.

This is that very rare thing, a romance about life in New France in the time of the Old Regime in which the general color of that life is rendered intelligible by the art, the imagination and the immense knowledge of the narrator. Only the love relationship between Bertrand, the well-born child of the Paris gutter, and Lys, the ruined daughter of a ruined aristocrat, never quite comes to life. The machinery which carries it creaks, the actors seem self-conscious about their lines, we find it hard to believe that Bertrand could have loved Lys as deeply as he did and that Lys could have used him so cynically at first and worshipped him so completely afterwards. Perhaps part of the trouble is that Dr. Child has killed off Lys and paired Bertrand at the end with an Indian girl in whom he himself cannot have taken much interest.

All this is the conventional machinery of the Old Regime novel as written in the nineteenth century, and Dr. Child does so much better with that novel in all other respects that one resents this limitation. The book was published in England in 1933 but is new to Canada; it has been most sympathetically decorated by W. Roloff Beny in woodcut style.

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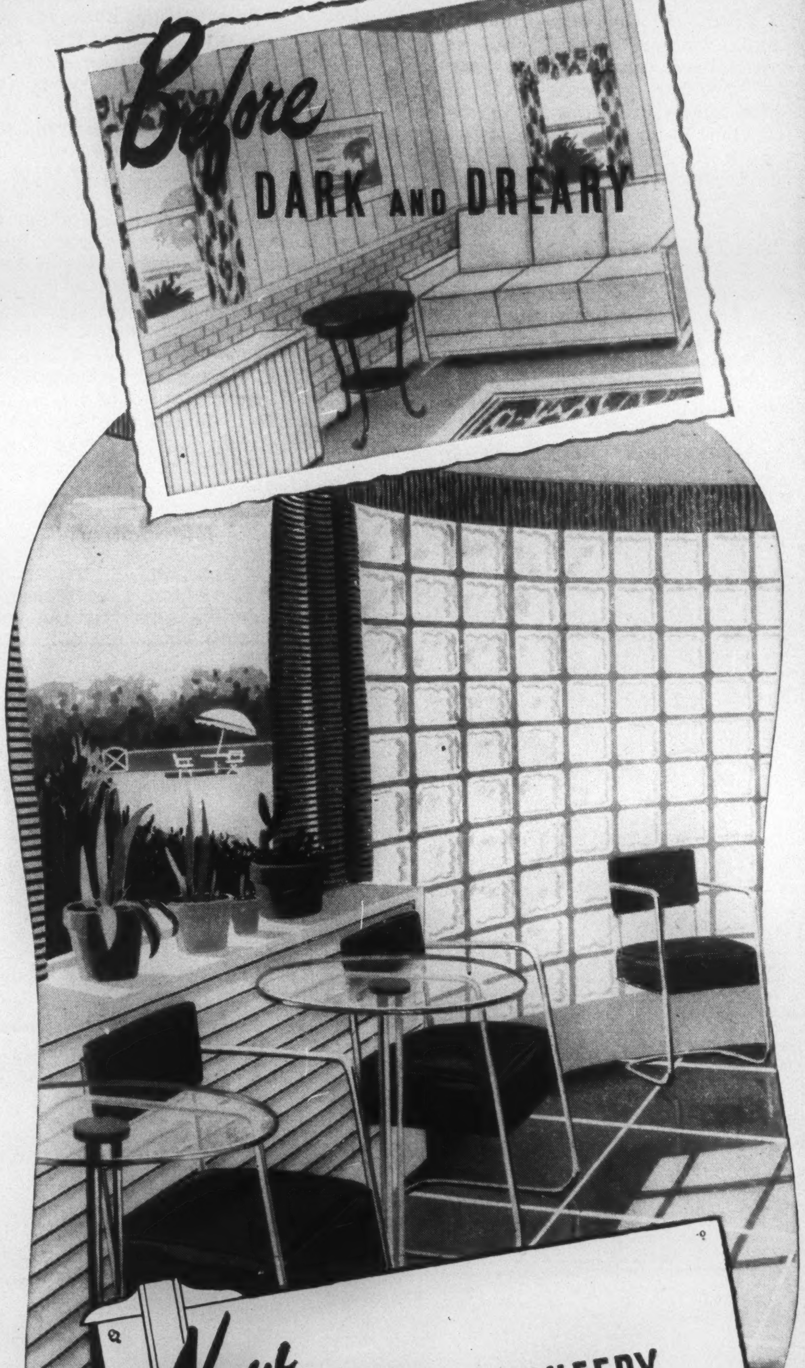

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MUSICAL EVENTS

A Chamber Music Pop

By JOHN H. YOCOM

FOR the first time anywhere a string quartet is going to give a Pop concert. And for this occasion "Pop" will mean just what it means for a symphony orchestra program—things like Jerome Kern's "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes" and Kreisler's "Liebesfreud" during the evening. The Solway String Quartet, which shot into national fame after a successful tour of smaller provincial centres last year and then a sell-out concert in Toronto's Hart House on a holiday week-end last Easter (S.N., April 3), will be the innovators, again in Hart House, on October 16.

Convinced that the general public and not merely a small audience with specialized tastes can be interested in chamber music if it is offered attractively, the Solway Quartet will attempt to do what a symphony does at its Pop. There will be no lowering of performance standards—and the reports of critics after the quartet's appearances last season attest to their integrity on that score; the "easing" will come in the program selections.

A sample chamber music Pop would start off with Schubert's "Marche Militaire", then Tschaikowsky's "Andante Cantabile", Dvorak's "American Quartet", Waldo Warner's "Pixie Ring", a favorite with the old Hart House String Quartet, "Turkey in the Straw", Anderson's "Jazz Pizzicatto", and a Gershwin medley put together by smart young Canadian composer and arranger Howard Cable.

But Pop work is only one phase of the Solway group's versatility. They are a hard-working, serious company, ambitious for consideration alongside the world's best quartets. The individual members—Solway, Groob, Warburton and Adeney—are experts, coalescing their separate expertness into an artistic unity. They are already well along the radio road of their career; a series of eight Trans-Canada C.B.C. broadcasts completed, a "Wednesday Night" appearance for forty minutes doing Beethoven's Quartet Op. 132 on Sept. 15, a lead-off broadcast in the History of Music Series on Oct. 6 with the Haydn B flat No. 4. They may go to Edinburgh next year for the famed Edinburgh Festival. They will not know for sure until their manager returns from Europe. He is now working on U.S. and European tours for them. Certainly next season the Solway men will offer their wares in one market-place already well stocked with talent—the Eastman School of Music in Rochester.

But despite these plans for participation in the musical world's more important engagements, the Solway Quartet's immediate goal is the success of that historically significant Pop in Toronto next month. As in the group's Department of Education sponsored provincial concerts, of which there will be 15 in the month of October in places like Brockville, Cornwall, Kingston and Owen Sound, Marcus Adeney, the cellist, will give light informative comment.

Edmonton Civic Concerts

August was a good entertainment month for Edmonton. Lee Hepner, a young Edmonton musician and conductor who is in his third year at the Royal Conservatory in Toronto, conducted the Sunday night civic concerts in Clarke Stadium and the new pavilion at the Exhibition Grounds, presenting a concert orchestra, a 60-voice chorus and soloists to audiences of 2,000. On Aug. 8 the guest artists were coloratura soprano Ruth Gillis, comedienne Betty Shaw, formerly of the Canadian Navy Show, and Jack Dennistoun, popular tenor and pianist.

"Director Hepner and John Farina, superintendent of the city Recreation Commission, which sponsored the concerts in cooperation with the Musicians' Union," says the Edmonton *Bulletin*, "deserve a hearty pat on the back for their pioneering musical effort." Next summer they hope to have a regular series of Sunday night civic Pop concerts every two weeks beginning in June.

Western Ontario Activity

A proposal to bring Sir Ernest MacMillan to London to conduct a 500-voice and instrumental presentation of Handel's "Messiah" this December is only part of a large musical expansion now taking place in the Western Ontario city. Sir Ernest has signified his willingness to make three personal visits to London this year—two for rehearsals of the massed choirs, one for the public performance of "The Messiah" in the London Arena which seats about 3,500 people. It would be the first time such a program has been undertaken in London, and marks the opening of the London Kiwanis club's plan to make London a key Canadian musical centre.

The original spark for such a plan comes from a group of Londoners working quietly under the aegis of the University of Western Ontario. For a long time soft-spoken Prof. Harvey Robb, head of the University's music department, has cherished the dream of making London a music centre to challenge Toronto in quality if not in quantity of its presentations. This spring events turned in his favor with two anonymous bequests, one of which presented Music Teachers' College—one of the Robb brainchildren—with property which it will rebuild into a teaching college and concert hall. The second bequest made it possible to engage services of a series of important instructors, all of whom will be important in the development of London as a musical centre.

Prof. Alfred Rose, composer and former conductor of the Viennese State Opera, starts full-time in September to organize Western Ontario's operatic talent, and later to promote symphony in London; Prof. Ernest White, newly-appointed director of Music Teachers' College, one-time head of the department of music of Bard College, which is part of Columbia University; Clifford and Margaret Poole, products of Toronto's Royal Conservatory of Music, who are two of Canada's most popular young piano teachers and performers.

Eventually, the Kiwanis club program would grow into a huge musical festival of national proportions, said a club spokesman. It would offer cash prizes and scholarships to attract winners of district musical festivals to London to participate for national honors. R.K.

•

Stravinsky's "Orpheus", which had a triumphant première in New York, will feature in the Venice Festival program early in September. Another important work to be heard there will be Bloch's Violin Concerto.

The Portuguese branch of the International Society for Contemporary Music recently sponsored performances of the Six Quarterts of Belva Bartok. The Quartets, regarded by many critics as Bartok's most representative works, were given recently in Lisbon by the Hungarian String Quartet. A similar series of two programs featuring the Bartok Quartets was given at Tanglewood last month by the Juillard Quartet.

Composed in 1944, Bloch's Symphonic Suite had its first German performance at a recent concert in Kiel. It has previously been performed in Geneva, Prague and London, and will be heard at Glasgow next season.

Aaron Copland's Third Symphony will be performed at Helsinki during the coming season. "El Salon Mexico", one of the best known works of this composer, will be given there in September, by the Finnish-American Philharmonic Society, and "Billy the Kid" is scheduled for next year. "Peter Grimes" is listed for production by the Finnish State Opera.

Igor Stravinsky's newest work, a mass, will be performed for the first time at the Scala, Milan, on October 27. Ernest Ansermet will conduct.

Benjamin Britten's new cantata "St. Nicholas" was performed on July 24 at the centenary celebrations at Lancing College, for which it was written. It was also performed in King's College Chapel, Cambridge, on July 26.

•

Boris Hambourg, who visited England this summer and returned to Canada via New York on September 1, gave his only London cello recital on Wednesday, August 25, assisted by Ivor Newton, pianist, at the Hall of India, Overseas House, St. James', before a distinguished and enthusiastic audience of musicians and music lovers.

•

The International Artists presents another interesting series in reconditioned Massey Hall this season, some of last year's artists being repeated by popular request. The series opens on Nov. 1 with the pianist Samson Francois. The full schedule includes pianists Alexander Brailowsky (Nov. 15), Arturo Michelangeli (Dec. 13), Benno Moiseiwitsch (Jan. 10), Claudio Arrau (Feb. 21), Artur Schnabel (Mar. 21), and Vladimir Horowitz (May 2). Vocalists will be Lauritz Melchior (Nov. 4), Marian Anderson (Dec. 2) and the Vienna Choir Boys (Mar. 7).

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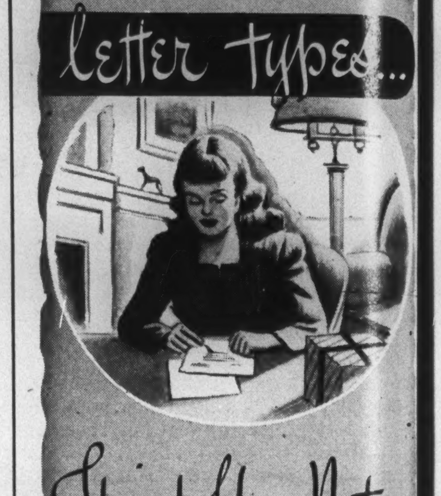

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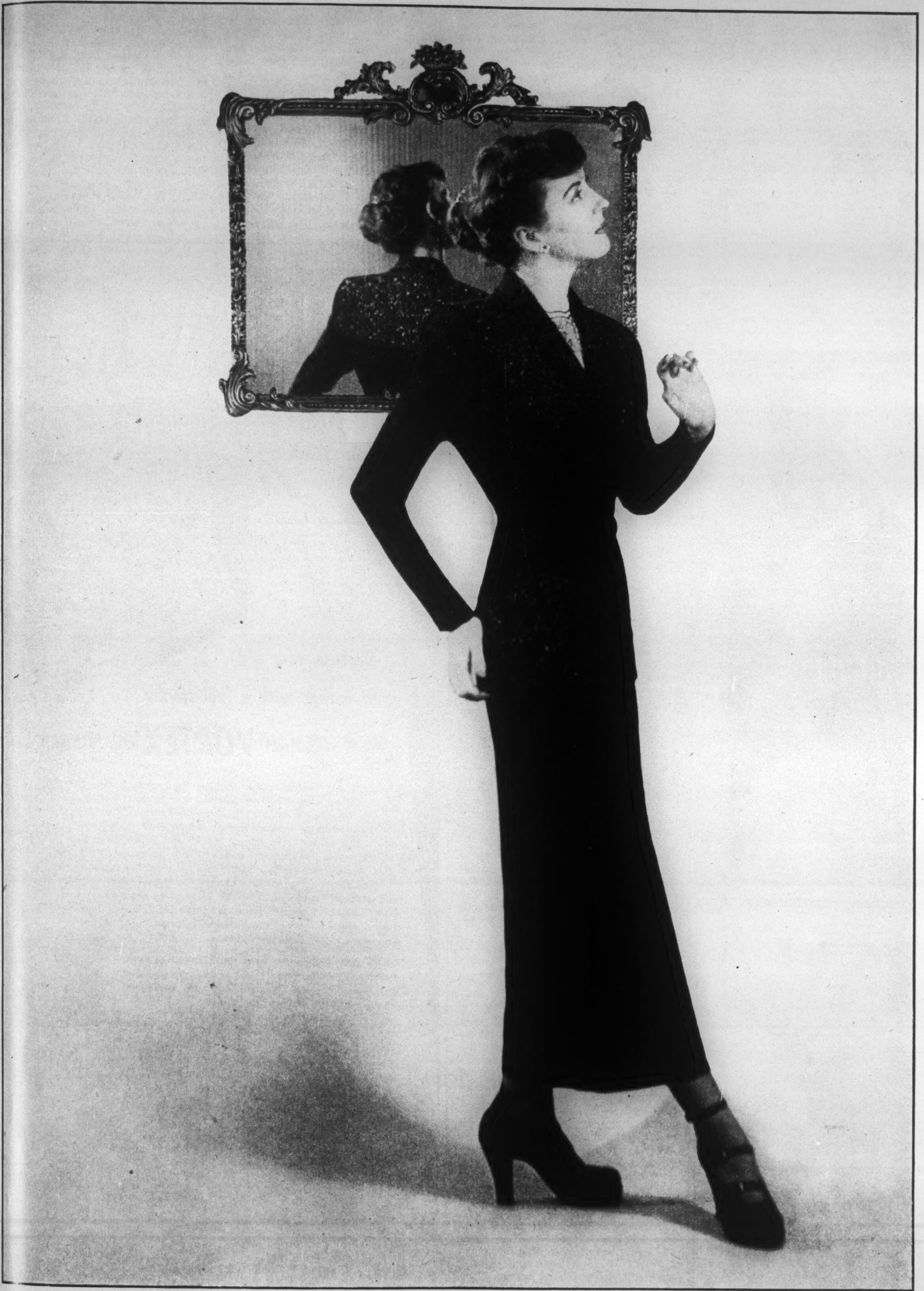

By William Segal, Montreal

WORLD OF WOMEN

Tailored in Mood, gay in intent, the fine-drawn precision of this black wool cocktail suit is heightened by the uncompromisingly straight lines of the skirt. Its crisp, yet festive approach, to the after-four hours of the day is proclaimed by a scroll design etched in jet beads on pockets and cape of the jacket.

BERNICE COFFEY, Editor

Read By One In Twelve

By BERNICE COFFEY

THE circulation of a certain 232-page book has reached a figure that publishers and authors may dream of in their more excessively optimistic moments, but seldom expect of even their best "best-sellers". The title on the sedate black and white cover is "The Canadian Mother and Child", and the Department of National Health and Welfare at Ottawa is charmed to send the book to anyone who asks for it.

Since it first reached print early in 1940, "The Canadian Mother and Child" has run to seven editions and its circulation is now approaching the one million mark—said to be an all-time high for a government health publication. When government literature was drastically curtailed during the war the public demand for the book was such that its publication was allowed to continue uninterrupted. Even Total War must make way for coming generations.

The book, covering all aspects of child and maternal health from earliest pregnancy to the care of the young child, is by Dr. Ernest Couture, chief of the child and maternal health division, who carried out the assignment of writing the book mainly in his spare time—evenings, week ends and holidays. The actual writing was preceded by months of preparation.

In all likelihood Dr. Couture could, if he were so inclined, claim the title of Canada's most widely read contemporary author.

Glass For a Princess

The other day this column was invited to view the replicas of the Steuben (accent on the last syllable) glass plates and bowl presented as wedding gifts to Princess Elizabeth by President and Mrs. Truman and the American Ambassador to Great Britain. We found the twelve plates and bowl arranged on a black velvet dais in the showroom of the Corning Glass Company and went back for a second look after being told that when they have served their purpose as exhibition pieces they will be—to coin a phrase—smashed to smithereens. Once again Her Royal Highness will be in possession of the only glass pieces of their kind in existence, and it is to be hoped that any butter-fingered members of the royal staff of servants bear this fact in mind.

Among the grand-scale accomplishments of the Corning people is the casting of the famous giant 200-inch glass disc to be used as a telescope mirror which now, to their undisguised relief, is resting safely on Mt. Palomar in California. Impressed no end by such disparate feats as Royal treasures and out-size telescopes, we nevertheless enjoyed the sight of a rather homely, and certainly rugged, glass mug being tossed at a wall by the company's Canadian vice-president—and then watching it bounce and rattle unbroken along the floor. The mugs were made for the Navy during the war when crockery — not to mention those aboard — was likely to be badly shaken at the drop of a depth bomb. We shudder to think of the fate of less durable civilian china in the hands of men who had become accustomed to the tough qualities of the Navy's bouncing mugs.

Speaking of mugs, the day may not be far off when your photograph will be done in glass—a new photosensitive glass which gives a remarkable three-dimensional effect. Because the "sensitive" ingredients are an integral part of the glass, the photograph cannot fade with age, and abrasion, heat, moisture or dirt have no effect on it. There will be a variety of colors. One glass permits designs in blue, purple, ruby or orange; another, brilliant red; and still another, yellow and brown. The remarkable three-dimensional effect of the yellow and brown photograph we saw in the Corning showroom was brought out by a light placed behind the photograph.

Of course, there were scads of Pyrex dishes on view, too, but then these are old, familiar wonders.

Paris-Bound?

Better jot down the names of these French restaurants if the tea leaves are forecasting a trip across the water now or next year. They are from the note-books and pleasant recollections of Miss Foltz and Miss MacPherson of Holt-Renfrew, who have just returned from Paris:

Tour d'Argent . . . still the smartest restaurant in Paris, where you are apt as not to discover the Lunts, Edward G. Robinsons, Irving Berlins, or other personalities of equal interest, poring over the remarkably rewarding menu at adjacent tables.

Relais de Porquerelles and *La Mediterranee*, (the latter across from the *Theatre Odeon* in the *Place d'Odeon* specializes in Mediterranean food). Both are little places, frequented by Christian Berard, Jean Gabin, and other luminaries of Paris' art group.

Chez George is another restaurant that received a five star rating in the note book of Misses Foltz and MacPherson.

The Grill Room at the *Crillon* is reported as being "very good this year", and, of course, the garden at the *Ritz*.

The place to go outside of Paris is *Coq Hardy*, on the main road between Malmaison and St. Germain. It resembles an old French inn, and summer dining in the garden is described as "heavenly".

Pretty Puss

Inky daytime browns, taupes greens and winter navys, worn at the turn of the century, are with us again this fall—a fact of which the cosmetic houses with their customary vigilance are well aware. Hence the spate of new make-ups designed to blend with and become part of the new trend in costume colors. Elizabeth Arden has christened her fall debutante Crimson Lilac—described, fairly enough, as a lilac-lightened crimson. It comes in lipstick, rouge and nail polish allied, of course, with other make-up supplements such as powder and base to tone with the new shade . . . DuBarry is poised for the coming season with Sophisticreme, a cream-cake make-up base in a pink plastic case. It's inclined to be kind to both ruddy and sallow complexions, as well as being tactful about minor blemishes. The cream can be smoothed over the face with the finger-tips and let go at that, or powder can be added if the dewy look is not for you . . . Helena Rubinstein's Lipstick Four-Cast consists of no less than four metal lipsticks in a streamlined plastic case. Armed with this it becomes practically impossible to go wrong color-wise, for each lipstick is banded with the color of the costume ~~with~~ which it should be worn. There are Four-Casts for the blonde, brunette, red-head, medium brown or silver grey.

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Iron Fireman's exclusive Syncrostat control system automatically holds temperatures at the day and night levels you select. Set the dials just once and your furnace chores are done for the winter.

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Automatic heating units for warm air, steam or hot water have built-in Vortex oil burners. (Convertible to automatic coal or gas.)

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HEATING WITH COAL, OIL OR GAS

SMALL PRINT

Back of the Package

By EILEEN MORRIS

"HAVE you tried the recipe for chocolate drop cookies?" Mrs. Smith asks her next door neighbor.

"No, that sounds new. How do you make them?"

"The recipe is on the package, and it's so simple! The family love them."

It is no accident that Mrs. Smith found that recipe simple—and delicious. A staff of highly trained experts made her success sure-fire long before she bought the product.

When you take down a package from your food shelves, study the directions or recipe on the label. No poet spent more time polishing a line of a sonnet than dietitians and editors spend writing that copy! For directions, though printed in small type on the back of a package, are as important to the manufacturer as his trade mark. They must teach Peggy Public, in less than 100 words, how to use his product so she'll buy more the next time she goes a-marketing. A pancake mix or cake flour will be a solid hit with the family only if the recipe on the package is easy to understand, with every measurement as accurate as can be.

This copy is considered so important that many large food concerns maintain entire departments, staffed by women experts, to do nothing but handle this aspect of their business. These dietitians also arrange those mouth watering illustrations that catch your eye. "Mrs. Homemaker wants to duplicate that picture on the label right in her own kitchen," explained one research director. "That's where our instructions come to her aid."

Whenever a new or revised package is designed, a sample of it is handed over to the editorial division, and these women plan what is to go into that space. Ready-to-serve products, of course, don't require as much explanation as ingredient products like cake flour and baking powder. But items such as freezing mix and minute rice, which can be a disappointment if mishandled, require a great deal of detail.

It's an exacting job. Each recipe must please the average consumer, a tough assignment when you realize that most food products have international distribution. "Through group sampling, we try to please the greatest number," a dietitian said.

Words Count

To get some idea of how they work, picture a group of young women in crisp white uniforms preparing and tasting dozens of concoctions in a spotless test kitchen to bring you these few lines of small print:

"Dissolve four rounded tablespoonfuls of the chocolate pudding powder in a small quantity of a pint of milk. Heat the remainder of the milk in a double-boiler (sweeten to taste). We recommend a half cup of sugar. Stir the sugar into the heated milk then stir in the dissolved powder. Keep stirring and cooking until pudding thickens."

Sounds simple enough, doesn't it? But those directions won a place on the package only after countless experiments. These instructions are also a good example of how every word is made to count. It takes extraordinary editorial know-how, backed by scientific home economics training to condense copy so well, yet have it easily understood and pleasing to the eye. On a box of seedless raisins we found recipes for raisin lemon pie, raisin spice cookies, lemon raisin sauce and fruit filling for a cake—four complete recipes in a space measuring scarcely 3 by 4 inches!

"We strive for simplicity," an editor explained. "Long, confusing words slow up a housewife, particularly when she's in a hurry to start supper. We use arresting type, italics, caps and contrasting colors as well to help her read as she works."

The directions or recipes must sound effortless . . . or nearly so! That's why you find such phrases as "Easy to make treat" dotting labels. Copy must also point out special advantages to the consumer, such as speed of preparation and economy. And in the case of such products as corn syrup, a variety of recipes reminds Mrs. Housewife of its many uses.

"Above all else we aim for appetite appeal," said an experienced editor. "It takes real writing skill to whip up enthusiasm for say, clam chowder, in a 50 word recipe, but we try to do just that. For after all, we too are doing a selling job."

Canadian companies have an added job in that copy must appear on the package in both English and French. "*Mode d'emploi*" is often written by a French Canadian staff worker, and the same simple, everyday phrasing is retained as far as possible.

And once the package reaches the dealer's shelves—what then?

"If the food in the picture looks delicious, the customer buys it," a clerk in a groceteria said. The picture, however, must be accurate. A woman who bought a package of shortcake mix returned it when she found that although they were shown on the label, there were no strawberries inside. Food manufacturers offer so many packaged dishes these days that some customers expect to find in the box everything they see in the picture except the plate!

"The appetizing picture makes them lift a package down, but I've noticed most women pause to read the instructions for cooking on the back," one storekeeper observed. And an advertising man, commenting on those luscious plates of food all ready to serve, confided, "We never, never show a picture of a woman cooking. That would kill sales dead!"

With all this help from expert dietitians, we thought thousands of satisfied women customers would be wonderful cooks by now, but a grocer disagreed. "Old fashioned cooks are a thing of the past," he commented sadly. "Young women don't learn how to cook from Mother any more; they learn from easy-to-do recipes on cans. The young-married won't take the time and trouble to prepare anything complicated, so what have you got—one-minute tapioca, three-minute macaroni, five-minute stew. I tell you, it was a sad day for men when those dietitians started putting recipes on packages."

But of course, that's merely a man's point of view!

To each her own...

There are Colours in Tooke Shirts to flatter the Titian

New colours, true colours (white, too) in striped and one-tone cottons, to make you still lovelier to look at! Man-tailored by Tooke, with that woman-wise feature — shoulder pads that slip out of their shoulder pockets while your shirt's in the tub... slip in again, stay in again without pinning or stitching!

Shirt Makers Since 1869

TOOKE

SHIRTMAKERS SINCE 1869

BRITISH PREVIEW

Fashions for Export

By BARBARA STEVENSON

London.

LONDON'S fashion fortnight, ushered in with a fanfare of trumpets that were tuned to top "C,"—with everything from a House of Commons reception (Government's benign blessing on Britain's fashion effort) to countless brilliant shows and parties held in London's swank hotels, not omitting the exclusive dowager-presided fashion preview breakfast—was well attended by the overseas elite.

Unfortunately the curtain went up on a very sour note as the opinion of most overseas buyers, after viewing the combined efforts of the Mantle Manufacturers Association, was "If this is 'Britain Can Make It'—'Britain Can Keep It.' " According to the publicity accorded this show in home newspapers and trade press Britain's only resort however is "To Scrap It."

The show consisted of a grim tale of excellent materials in many delightful and interesting new shades condemned by being chained to uninspired designs. We recognized several models previously shown at the International Trade Fair in Toronto. As they had already been rejected by overseas trade as unsuitable and too highly priced for the American and Canadian market we were amazed to see them repeated in this export collection.

After the show we overheard two mannequins discussing the models they wore. One stated the manufacturer she modeled for had simply picked out his most unattractive suit and, when she remonstrated, replied he was simply not interested in cutting his prices for export when he could do as much business as he could handle in the home market. This is an unfortunate situation because the much needed dollars in Great Britain can only be obtained by cooperation between the manufacturers and the Government.

The second large cooperative show officially opened, as was the first, by John Belcher, M. P., Parliamentary Secretary British Overseas Trades, was a huge success. It shattered British traditions of conservative showmanship by its novel presentation. Prudence Neill and Leslie Mitchel of B.B.C. fame supplied glamour and wit to the occasion by accompanying the parade with a double-barrelled fast moving commentary.

The clothes shows were all designed with an eye on the export market by the ten top wholesale Couture houses who represent the Guild of British Creative Designers.

. The highlight of the first group was the twin materials used for coats and suits. Woven in different weights they appeared to be identical at first glance, but on closer inspection it was noted the suits were fashioned of tweed or plain wool in a much lighter weight than the top-coat. Moire lapels on an uncrushable black dress proved very effective, the material one of the new rayon and wool mixtures. Several late afternoon or cocktail dresses showed a slight raising of the waist line, not marked enough however to be classed as Empire.

It is for the star-lit hours that the Guild of Creative Designers go all out to prove they can compete with, and influence the world of fashion. The clothes show beyond a doubt that this group have a special flair for creating gracious gowns that would be equally at home both sides of the Atlantic. The subtle unusual color combinations attracted a good deal of comment and buyers lingered after the show to discuss prices with the manufacturers. (Prices ranged from $48 to $140.)

Gay Nonsense

Acquer led the color parade with a dinner dress in sea level blue wool, the scooped out neck, and hips, outlined with electric purple fabric cutout flowers. A sea green satin from Elizabeth Henry swathed the hips in luscious folds, with crimson flowers peeping from the topmost one.

Patricia Dean the mannequin who boasts the smallest waist measurements in London wore an exaggerated bit of nonsense from Vivian Porter. The model was fashioned for cocktail hours from black moire with a skirt that slanted from waist to hem across the back. It was held in place by a wide patent leather belt that was laced tightly up the back over a handspan eighteen inch waist. Tiny gaiters and a little Victorian bonnet were added piquant notes.

The Associated Millinery Designers of London were responsible for the third big export show in the fortnight. The coordinated collection of model hats was shown to buyers and members of the press in the Park Suite of the Grosvenor House Hotel. The press have nicknamed it the "Spot-Light" show of the season as it was held in complete darkness with the exception of the one spot that gave us a swift introduction then followed the hat across stage before its blackout. After the show the press made a mad scramble for the dressing rooms where the mannequins obligingly helped sort notes written in the dark.

The London Millinery designers are following closely the Paris modistes who in their first preview showing of autumn models suddenly turned Madame's hat into a real covering for the head. In the London show they cover the ears, the head, and sometimes go as far as to cover the neck. Twenty-three milliners show forty-six models and every single hat will stay put without the help of a hat-pin, bobby-pin, or hair-pin pushed into your head. And, it was revealed on closer inspection that not one boasted that loop of elastic that plays such havoc with hair-dos.

Reflecting on this show the spotlight revealed that the millinery designers of London have developed a new, brave, yet logical line which will complement and add glamour to the efforts of the Couture as well as be attractive bait in Britain's trap for dollars.

The House of Commons supplied the opening bell for the second round

BRAIN-TEASER

Some Practical Yolks

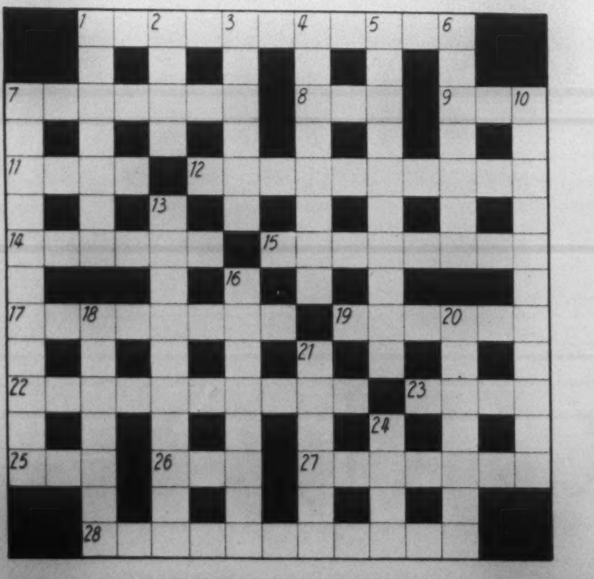
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. They're a good buy, Mr. Chips, with a battered fish. (6, 5)
7. Touched off.
8. Place one under your plate.
9. Surprised to find one in a bassinet?
11. Here's a use for his name.
12. Not a pliant place to plant.
14. Robin Hood, for instance.
15. He who 2 well does this to his appetite.
17. Kind of performance expected of 13.
19. When hens do they don't get on with their job. (3-3)
22. The chicken-hearted turn out to be stinkers. (6, 4)
23. Fairy with a winkle.
25. Egg-dropper.
26. Unhappy hiccup.
27. You may fall for this trip.
28. Petty-cash for the 25? (7, 4)

DOWN

1. Loving insect?
2. See 15.
3. Pamper eggs
4. "The Eternal . . . . draws us on". (Goethe)
5. Mural in art varies in form within the walls.
6. Attracting influence of 4, according to Goethe.
7. The 15th was doomsday for Caesar. (4, 2, 5)
10. Contents of an egg-glass? (5, 2, 4)
13. Famous statesman-pianist.
16. Bob K. Leek hides a South African antelope. (It sounds like dreary spring-tonic beer.) (5-3)
18. Mephistophelean.
20. Speak too optimistically of your hand.
21. Urges the 25 to lay again after a 19. (4, 2)
24. Nude on the sand.



Solution for Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Labor Day
5. See 1 down
10. Buttons on
11. Nisei
12. Rallier
13. Exacted
14. Busman's holiday
17. Musicians' union
20. Tartini
22. Runs off
24. Trite
25. Orangeade
26. Sunday
27. China tea

DOWN

1. and 5 across. Labor of love.
2. Betel nuts
3. Rhodium
4. As strong as iron
6. Fan mail
7. Onset
8. Evil days
9. Under his breath
15. Deodorant
16. Imitates
18. Chimera
19. Nonagon
21. Reign
23. Freda

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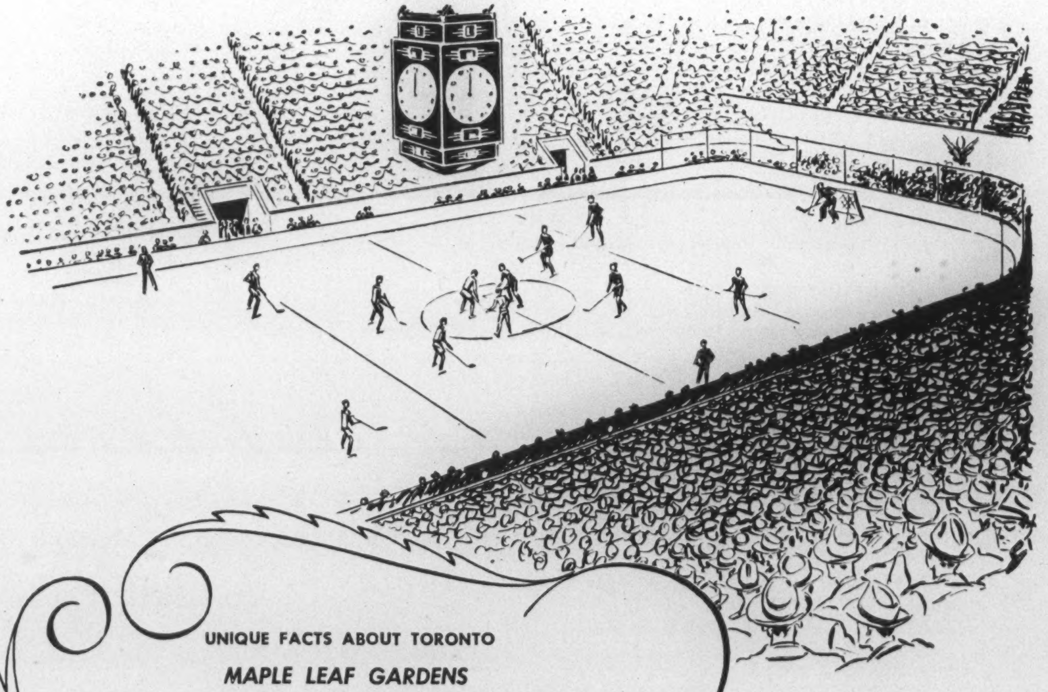
Consumers' Gas greets the future, rich in past experience and enterprise for the future. To each of its customers the Company expresses its gratification for happy association and anticipates increasing relationships among Toronto's citizens of tomorrow!



UNIQUE FACTS ABOUT TORONTO

MAPLE LEAF GARDENS

Known from coast to coast, on hockey nights Toronto's largest indoor arena can seat 16,000. Though "The Gardens" is noted mainly as the home of the Toronto Maple Leafs, its ice surface can be removed by five men in 90 minutes. And the variety of events staged here—from circuses to conventions—keeps the doors swinging throughout the year.

Consumers' Gas celebrates its Centenary by saluting the City it has served for 100 years.

1848 1948

The Consumers' Gas COMPANY OF TORONTO

GN1148

in Britain's fight to hold her place in the ring of fashion. The reception was inspired, with the lovely terrace of the House overlooking the Thames supplying a welcome breather to the overseas buyers and journalists. The British Government have definitely awakened to the importance of woman's buying power.

A most impressive incident occurred at intervals during the reception. A big serious bobby (we have seen some big ones in London but the policemen at the House of Commons were positively overpowering) came to the door leading out on the terrace and announced, "Gentlemen, Division" whereupon our hosts excused themselves and rushed, in the leisurely British manner, to vote on some debate they had not been listening to.

The second week of the London fashion fortnight was strictly Couture, the collections themselves, the presentations, and the obvious interest in overseas markets proving beyond a doubt that London has organized a first rate fashion industry to act as counterpart of her traditional textile industry.

Mattli, the most recently joined member of the exclusive Incorporated Society of London Fashion Designers, started the ball rolling early Monday morning with a very wearable collection of models. He has modified the New Look, keeping hemlines at twelve inches, waistlines fairly normal, and hip lines rounded. The essential points of his collection are fullness, a tendency to lower the waistline slightly without losing the natural grace of "The Lady Look." He uses Linton tweeds, facecloth (broadcloth) and duvetyn for suits and coats and highlights a cutaway jacket that is very young and pert.

Victor Stiebel of Jacqmar shortens skirts for day wear to fourteen inches and tops them with jackets that boast swallow-tail backs and jutting peplums. In his evening scene, the fabrics are lovely but we cannot help feeling his soft lace over organdy and tulle over taffeta are more appropriate for spring than autumn. Millinery worn with the models is fashioned with a definite shape and made to fit the head. In his press release Stiebel stated, "Hats have a definite shape and no trimming." He then showed a collection of hats trimmed with feathers of every type imaginable.

Peter Russel is the first of the couture designers in London to embrace the Empire trend. He does it however in such a subtle manner he could, if he wished, deny the accusation. He includes in his collection four new colors, namely "Scotch Fir," a lovely frost green; "Grapefruit," a shade similar to the soft yellow known as "Winter Sunshine"; "Tudor Brick" and "Wisteria," which are both self-explanatory. Most of his day clothes are 14 inches from the ground, lengthening with the day to 11 inches and with the first shadows of evening to 10 inches. His hooded ballerina capes are pleated of frilled net and prove very effective with full skirted evening dresses. His most startling and outstanding evening ensembles are fashioned from luxurious brocades, the pattern picked out in sequins.

Strictly Mr. Amies

Hardy Amies flows his silhouette to the back in a streamlined effect. Many of his tweeds are backed with taffeta, the lining proving effective for keeping the line graceful in the full skirts. The well-defined bustline and backward movement are slightly Edwardian, but the embroidered hems are strictly Mr. Amies.

Charles Creed is not in accord with the shorter jacket shown by the rest of the houses but has lengthened his amazingly. His skirts are pencil slim or pleated with fullness, if any, concentrated at the back. He likes Beau Nash collars and uses an amazing amount of gold metal as trimming. One costume boasts gold epaulettes while another is trimmed with three huge stars, one on each shoulder with wide corded ribbon running from each and held in place over the bust with a third. Colors ran mostly to black, dark blue and grey with mustard, gold and tawny browns highlighted.

Norman Hartnell's collection is more colorful than ever before, and his use of fur and embroidery more lavish. He shows two lovely coats, one in flame and one in mustard wool, both accompanied by huge stoles of fox. Nutria forms a lovely cape and muff worn with a putty colored coat, and a sapphire blue duvetyn coat has a removable shawl collar of black astrakhan. In the evening scene white satin predominates, lavishly embroidered in passementerie and metallic threads. One model fashioned off-the-shoulder has a bodice embroidered with blossoms in rose crystal and ruby, and adds later a fitted jacket of cherry velveteen embroidered with pink and white lilac sprays.

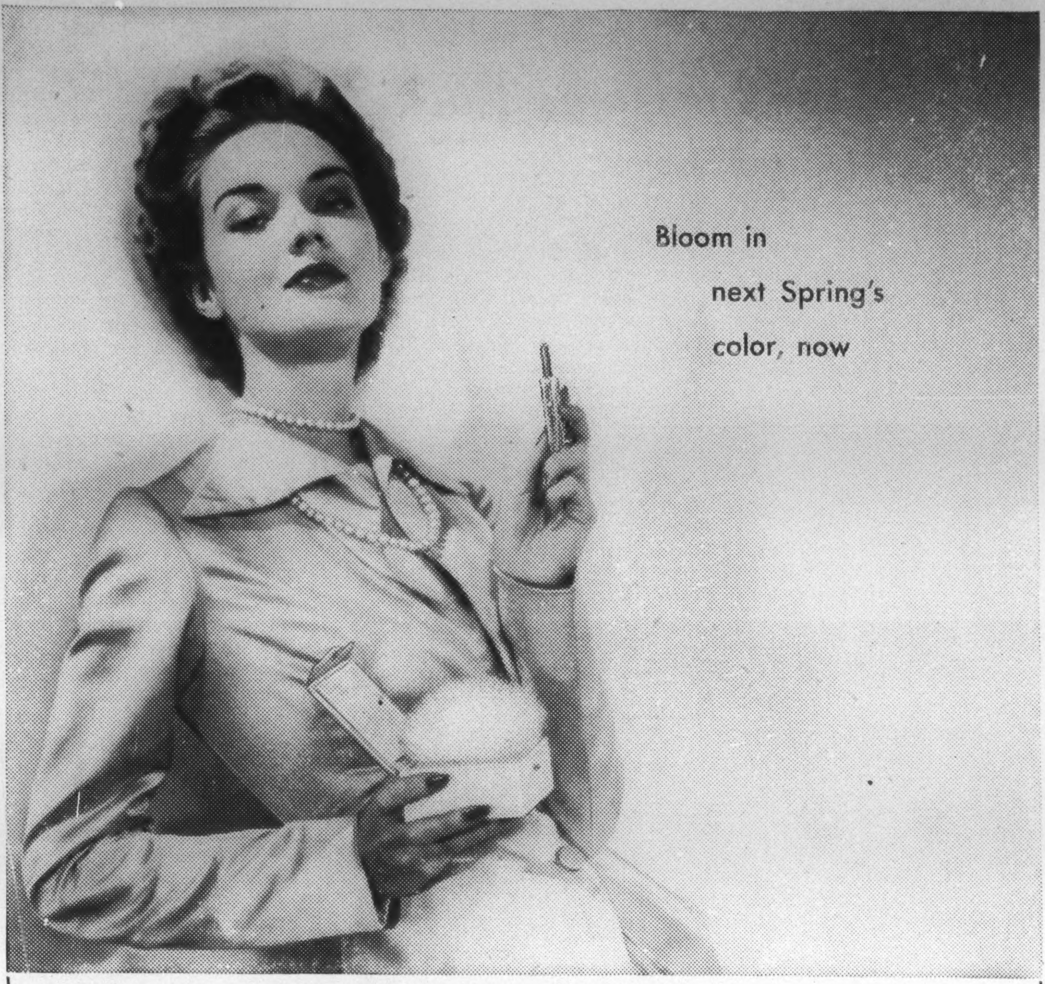
The intervals between mannequins at Hartnell's were enlivened by a discussion between the male editor of *Ambassador* who sat on our left, and the female editor of *Vogue Export* who sat directly opposite across the runway. The discussion concerned the little dress they had both chosen to photograph at Hardy Amies . . . . both publications insisting on exclusive rights made a spirited skirmish.

Molyneux of London has cut down the use of fabric considerably since last season. Skirts are mostly narrow, jackets tiny with the fullness if any in both upper and lower part of the silhouette tapering towards the back. He uses lapels of fur on both suits and coats, the most attractive combination black astrakhan on a soft ice-cream beige. A very chic cocktail dress in black moire has a velvet sporran in front, and another in black velvet boasts soft gloves of cyclamen satin. Several of the bodices have the dropped shoulder seam, the line beautifully rounded without pads.

Lachasse and Rahvis are two couturiers who are not members of the exclusive London Group. Both however showed small but outstanding collections that not only compare but outdo many of the top ten. Michael of Lachasse is a young Irish designer who has a decided flair for creating lovely clothes that are wearable and yet possess a distinctive individuality. His collection is small, composed mostly of suits, but each and every model has a special style note that makes it outstandingly new and *news*. He places fan pleats in the centre back of the skirt of a dress and jacket ensemble called "Morning Appointment" and a very flippant back flap pocket on a tailored suit.

The Rahvis sisters are full of humor and we like their flashes of wit that brighten a fashion reporter's life. Clever names are also a tradition of this house. "Accordingly Pleated" is the name of a black and red check with the pleating forming a watermark. "Red Rag" is a big flame whipcord coat with huge velvet storm collar and revers. Both models are topped with jaunty black velvet berets. The loveliest model however in the collection is a black velvet picture dress with a deep hem of fine lace, the lace also forming the yoke and long sleeves. We noted after the show that both American and Canadian buyers present bought this particular model.

The last week of the fashion fortnight was completely pushed out of the news by the Olympics, but we cannot resist adding as a special fashion note that our Canadian girls got the biggest hand in the march past the King. Rated the biggest hit of the opening their smart outfits provided a fashion tidbit for every female writer covering the games.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color, now

ELIZABETH ARDEN'S NEW FALL SHADE

Crimson Lilac

Crimson Lilac Lipstick, 1.75
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Crimson Lilac Pat-a-Crème, 1.50
Crimson Lilac Cream Rouge, 1.75
Crimson Lilac Illusion Powder, 2.30, 3.50
Crimson Lilac Cameo Illusion Powder, 2.30, 3.50
Green Lilac Eye Sha-do, 1.75

Strange and wonderful — a lilac-laden crimson, plucked by Miss Arden for gleaming lips and fingertips. Wear this rare new color in complete make-up sequence . . . from incredibly beautiful Illusion Face Powder to Green Lilac Eye Shado. Absolute stroke of brilliance for the new Fall Clothes.

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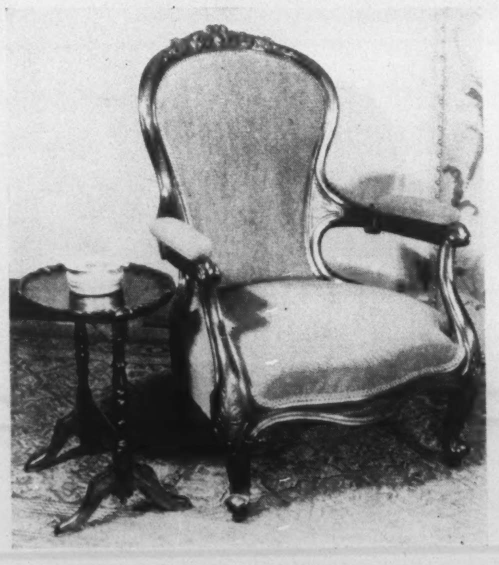
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WARTIME GUESTS

They Want To Come Back

By ALISON BARNES

EIGHT years ago, when France had fallen and most of the civilized world believed that a Nazi invasion of Britain was not only inevitable but imminent, a party of British children shouldered their pathetic little gas masks for the last time and set out on a journey which was to them a high adventure, but which must have represented for their parents one of the most difficult decisions any human being could be called upon to make.

They were the first of several thousand British boys and girls who made their wartime homes with Canadian families.

Now back in England, the second big readjustment of their lives already some three years behind them, these youngsters are growing up, some already leaving school and going out into the world. Few of them, they admit, find much time to write letters, for life is packed full when you are in your 'teens, but that, I can assure you, does not mean that the hospitality or the friendship of Canadian families is forgotten. Far from it, as I learned—almost to my cost—when I had met some of these boys and girls. You just mention Canada and their eyes light up, the photograph albums are fetched out and they begin to rattle away about the grand time they had in the Dominion.

But if it looks to them in retrospect like the best holiday of their lives, their stay in Canada actually occupied a large portion of their most formative and impressionable years. The scheme was, in fact, in the nature of a social experiment of considerable importance, the effects of which can only now begin to be assessed.

Do these children stand out in any way differently from the boys and girls of the same age who spent night after night in air raid shelters, or were evacuated from one place to another in Britain and grew up under stringent food rationing? Do their experiences show in their mental, physical and emotional make-up?

I have just spent several weeks visiting these youngsters and talking to them and to their parents. Certain quite definite conclusions emerge from these meetings, the first and most striking of which is that these boys and girls abound in a self-confidence and a sturdy independence seldom found among ordinary English children. They are infinitely more coherent than their contemporaries who have grown up in Britain, their interests broader and often more mature for their age, their personalities more developed.

Help In The House

This aspect is revealed in two distinct ways, according to the social standing of the English family concerned. The boy who returned to England to attend a public school, in short the son of the upper middle class, professional type of family, is proving himself impervious to all the traditional fads and fancies, the minor snobberies of English public school life. Those who are now at elementary or secondary State schools, or entering into apprenticeships, clearly indicate that they know what they want, what they are about—and can put those things into words, with calm self-assurance but never a hint of priggishness.

The boys also brought back from their stay in Canada a quality which is tremendously valued by harassed mothers, short of domestic help and with fish queues still part of the housewife's routine. Youngsters who went away, never having wielded a washing-up mop in their lives, returned, not only willing to help in the house but thoroughly competent.

Nineteen-year-old Peter Findlay, according to his father, now always takes charge of the house when his mother is away, coping alike with cooking, washing, ironing, and turning out a clean shirt much more professionally than the laundry—and those are accomplishments that he certainly did not learn at the City of London school. Peter French, who spent the war at Halifax, is another public schoolboy who does not consider it beneath his dignity to help in the house. Last summer he taught his mother how to bottle fruit. "Other people seem to manage it," he remarked, "so why shouldn't we?"

In most English homes, even now, when fathers have to take their turn helping their wives with the chores, there remains an absurd convention that schoolboys should not be expected to wash up, make beds or polish floors. Don't ask me why. I never have seen why only the daughters should have to take their share, and Canada's boy evacuees prove conclusively that sons can and will help in the house, provided they are taught young enough. Anyhow, these lads will make much better husbands, thanks to the influence of their Canadian foster-mothers.

Educationally, the picture is not so bright for the returning evacuees. Different standards, varying examination levels, the emphasis thrown on subjects which do not feature in the English school syllabus, all these things have created certain difficulties. Children who had excellent school reports when they were in Canada returned to find themselves behind their contemporaries in England, particularly in mathematics.

Educational Difficulties

University students, like Joan Latham who was at the University of Toronto studying languages, came home to find that they could not be admitted to English Universities because they lacked the English Matriculation certificate. Geoffrey Howarth, who had been doing well at Brantford Collegiate Institute, nearly had to finish his education at the ordinary English school leaving age because he had not sat, at the age of eleven, for the entrance examination for secondary school. His father used sufficient persuasion to get him accepted and he has just left, at nearly seventeen, to become a trainee technician in radio and television, an ambition which was probably born in the war days when he used to potter in his uncle's workshop in Brantford.

Shorthand and typewriting, subjects which do not feature in the ordinary English school curriculum, failed lamentably to impress schoolmasters, horrified by an evacuee's ignorance of Trigonometry. However, I discovered one girl, Ann Fox, daughter of a British official at Canada House, London, whose stay in Canada with her mother and small brother seems to have made no difference whatsoever to her academic accomplishments. She won a County Scholarship with the highest marks in the school, has a flair for science and makes full use of the elocution she learned in Vancouver by going in for stage production at school.

The physique of these children is, on the whole quite outstanding and their appetites, after five years of Canadian food, put a heavy strain on the family rations. Geoffrey Howarth left London in August, 1940, a "little shaver" of four feet three, weighing 60 pounds. His ninth birthday was spent in mid-Atlantic. He came back five years later, having exactly doubled his weight and grown to five feet seven, outstripping any known member of his family. It is hardly surprising that his father stood anxiously on Euston Station platform and searched vainly for anybody remotely resembling his son. He literally did not recognize the boy until an unfamiliar voice, with a strong Canadian accent, said, "Hello, Daddy."

Major Readjustments

The homecomings were, indeed, as charged with apprehension and nervousness as the departures. Most of them told me that they began to panic when they docked at Liverpool. Here, in the very port where many of them had tasted their first and last bombing, on the outward journey, the memories of the return crossing, with its luxury living, cinema shows, and wonderful food, began to dim. They came down to reality with a growing sense of nervousness—all, that is, except Peter Findlay who wanted to get the ice broken as quickly as possible. Long before the passengers were allowed off the ship, he went ashore with the crew, put through a long-distance call to London announcing his arrival ahead of the official intimation, and was back on the ship before he had been missed.

In many instances the fears were justified. The second major readjustment in their young lives did prove difficult—far more difficult than the first, because the children were older. The minor maladjustments ironed themselves out fairly quickly. At first they all grumbled about England's "monotonous food," called the old country "narrow-minded," groused because still in England you often do not know your next-door neighbor and certainly do not visit her by way of the back door until you have been invited.

After co-ed dances the monastic atmosphere of English boys' schools came as a shock. Experts in baseball, ice hockey and ice skating, found themselves trying to master the intricacies of football and cricket. Because it does not seem to matter unduly what the game is so long as the early sports training is there, most of them did well—and once you are picked as a centre forward for the school team, your popularity, happily, is assured. Britain's first really hard winter for a decade gave them the chance of their lives. To most of us it meant fuel cuts and closed-down factories, but to these boys and girls it was the first opportunity to demonstrate the skating prowess they had acquired in Canada.

At first there was not one of them who would not have gone right back to Canada if the chance had presented itself, but gradually most of them grew accustomed to England, with all its frustrations and postwar problems. But for a few the pull of the life they had tasted was stronger even than family ties.

Return To Canada

David Cornish came back at eighteen and went into training to become an architect. After six months working on nothing more inspiring than bomb damage, he became desperate and made tracks for the Canadian Emigration Offices. In the summer of 1947 he returned to Prince Edward Island.

Joan Latham, who was for five years in Toronto, is now twenty-one and still, after three years at home, talks of Canada as "back home." Her passage back is booked already.

Another two or three years will, I think, see the return to Canada of more of the wartime evacuees. Most of them are busy at present, either finishing their schooling or learning their jobs. Their wartime experiences are beginning to take shape in the perspective of their whole lives. The first wild longing to go back has been tempered. Most of them say they would like to live in the Dominion, if their parents could go too. And the parents mostly favor the idea, which proves what excellent little ambassadors of good will these children have become.

Signs Of An Evacuee

Yes, you can recognize an English child who spent the war years in a Canadian home, from among his or her less fortunate contemporaries. They certainly have something more than their less experienced, less travelled friends. That most of them have surmounted the many difficulties of readjustment is a very high tribute both to their Canadian foster-parents and to their own mothers and fathers, most of whom have managed to make English home life in these uncomfortable postwar years, at least stand comparison with the happy carefree conditions they knew in Canada. Probably, in assessing the general effect, one should consider the possibility that parents who had the foresight and the unselfish devotion to send their children away, are also the kind of parents capable of exercising tolerance and real understanding. In fact, the kind of parents who quite naturally produce the best type of children.

Anyhow, they are all agreed, without a dissenting voice, that they have never for a moment regretted sending their children to Canada, that they would do it again, and that no words can ever express their sense of gratitude for the kindness and the hospitality of Canadian homes.

If you at the receiving end feel the same way about it, why, I wonder, should not a similar scheme be put into permanent, peace-time operation on an exchange basis. I believe we should both benefit enormously and perhaps even smooth out our educational differences, if English and Canadian schoolchildren changed places for a year or two at a time.

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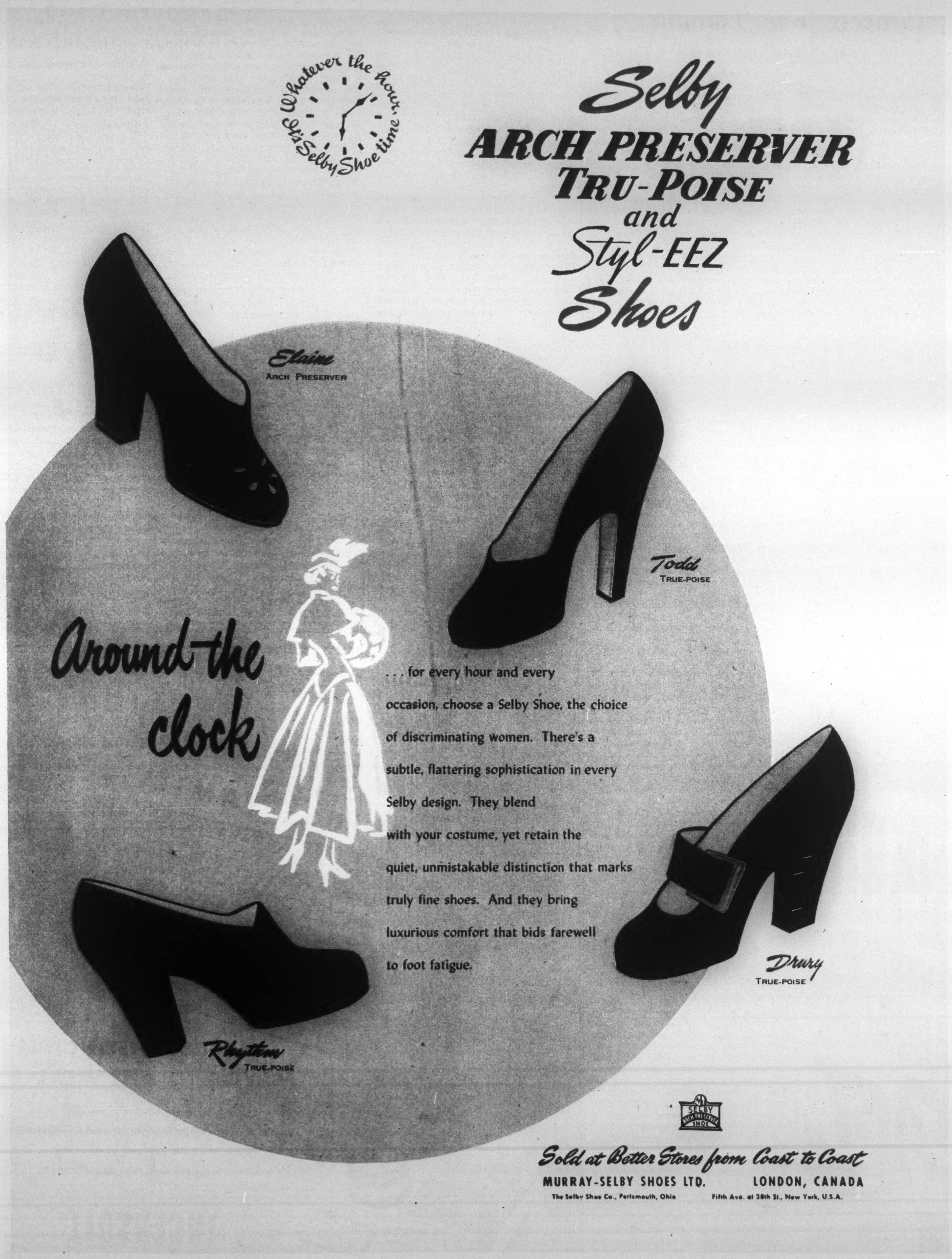
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PERSONALITIES

Princess from Toronto

By C. S. HISTOR

ON THE north-east corner of Church and Carlton Streets in Toronto there stood, until 1931, on a site which is now a parking lot opposite the Maple Leaf Gardens, a large red brick house of a mid-Victorian type. This was, from 1879 to 1887, the girlhood home of the Princesse de Chimay, one of the most famous (or rather infamous) of all Torontonians. Not only was she the only resident of Toronto (so far as I am aware) who ever became a real live Princess, but she also achieved a notoriety such as no other lady from Toronto has ever achieved before or since her time.

The maiden name of the Princesse de Chimay was Clara Ward. She was born at Detroit, Michigan, on June 17, 1873, the daughter of Eber Brock Ward, a two-fisted pioneer of the Middle West who had amassed a fortune of millions from steamboats, railways, iron mines, silver mines, and plate glass. Eber B. Ward married twice. His first wife, by whom he had five sons and two daughters, divorced him; and he then married Catherine Lyon, of Conneaut, Ohio, who has been described as "a woman of great beauty, with the perfect complexion, yellow hair, and brown eyes that she transmitted to her daughter." By her Eber B. Ward had two children, a son (also christened Eber B. Ward), born in 1870, and a daughter, the future Princesse de Chimay, born three years later, and christened Clara.

Clara Ward was an infant less than two years old when her father dropped dead on January 2, 1875. Her mother continued to live in Detroit for three or four years; and then, about 1879, she married a Canadian named Alexander Cameron, who had business interests in Windsor, Ontario. Alexander Cameron was a widower, and had a family of two daughters and one son—the latter a well-known Toronto barrister who died in 1938. His first wife had been a daughter of Norton Buell, for many years master of chancery at Osgoode Hall in Toronto, and was a relative of Sir William Buell Richards, first chief justice of Canada, the Hon. Albert Norton Richards, lieutenant-governor of British Columbia, and Stephen Richards, sometime treasurer of the Law Society of Upper Canada. She owned the house in which the Cameron family had lived in Toronto — the large, ugly, brick residence which until 1931 stood at the north-east corner of Church and Carlton streets.

When Alexander Cameron married Clara Ward's mother *en secondes noces,* he decided to bring his new wife and her children to Toronto. He bought from the estate of his first wife the property at the corner of Church and Carlton streets; and this house therefore became the home of the combined Cameron and Ward families.

Abroad To School

There are many people who remember Clara Ward when she lived in Toronto. She went for a time to a dame's school in Toronto; and I have heard that there are elderly ladies who admit that they went to school with her—though I confess I have not met any of them. There is, however, an elderly friend of mine who tells me that he occasionally went to the Cameron house for lunch on Sunday, and that he remembers the Ward children well. Clara Ward was at this time about eight years of age, and my old friend describes her as having been "pretty and piquant, but spoiled." Later she was described as "one of the most beautiful women in America"; but at the age of eight her charms were no doubt not fully developed.

At the age of fourteen she was sent abroad to a school in a French convent; and there she remained for two or three years. Then, on the death of Alexander Cameron, her mother followed her to France, and set up a *salon* in Paris. One evening at the theatre, Clara Ward attracted the attention of a Belgian nobleman in the audience. This was Joseph Marie Anatole Elie de Riquet, fourth Prince de Chimay and third Prince de Caraman, a bachelor of forty years of age. You will find all about him in the *Almanach de Gotha.*

The Prince de Chimay was so impressed with the beauty (and perhaps also with the reputed wealth) of the young lady from Toronto that he announced to his sister that night that he proposed to marry her. The next day the Prince's sister called on Mrs. Cameron and made the proposal; and thus it came about that, in 1891, Clara Ward married the Prince de Chimay, and became a princess.

Elopement

It was probably about this time that the portrait of her was painted that hung for some years in the drawing-room of the parental mansion at the corner of Church and Carlton streets in Toronto. In this portrait the charms of the Princesse de Chimay were depicted in so décolleté a fashion that the picture came to be known among the young men who dined at the house as that of the *Princesse sans chemise.*

For a few years all seemed to go well with the newly-married couple. The Princess obligingly gave birth to two children, a daughter and a son, in rapid succession; and it may be assumed that this was imputed unto her for righteousness. Gradually, however, rumors began to reach Canada that the Princess from Toronto was not always the soul of discretion. It was said that her conduct at the Belgian Court was such that she was invited to absent herself from it. Then the incredible happened. News came that the Princesse de Chimay had deserted her husband and her two infant children, and had eloped with a low Hungarian violinist (a "Gipsy fiddler" was the description usually applied to him), whose name was Janci Rigo.

The Prince de Chimay promptly divorced his errant wife; and the scandal and infamy attached to her name were such, I am told, that postcard pictures of her were sold to the curious on the *quais* of Paris. The ex-Princess then married her Gypsy lover, after he had got rid of an inconvenient Gypsy wife; and it was rumored that in the first year or two of their married life they ran through three-quarters of a million dollars.

It has been generally assumed that after her elopement with Rigo, the Princesse de Chimay dissipated her fortune, and sank into obscurity. Certainly, she disappeared from the ken of people in Toronto. When I first made enquiries about what had happened to her, I was told that she had died "some years ago," but I could not find out when or where she died, or under what circumstances. With perhaps natural reticence, the attitude of those who had known her might be summed up in the lines:

> "Oh, no, we never mention her;
> Her name is never heard."

It was only by consulting that invaluable publication, the *New York Times Index,* that I succeeded finally in ascertaining the date of her death. It appeared that she died at her villa near Padua, in Italy, on December 18, 1916. The cause of her death was not given.

With this clue in my hands, I was able to piece together the story of her last years. In 1901, it appears, the Gypsy fiddler, Janci Rigo, divorced her. She then married an Italian railway porter named Giuseppe Ricciardi; and she lived with him until 1911, when she divorced him. There followed an affair with an orchestra leader named Albino Chachabato; but it came to an end when this lover was arrested for failure to respond to the Italian call for mobilization in the first Great War. After a vain attempt to secure the release of Chachabato, she married a man named Cassalota; and she was apparently living with this, her fourth husband, when she died, at the early age of forty-three years.

That she had run through her money, however, seems to have been far from the truth. Shortly after her divorce from Rigo, her uncle, Thomas R. Lyons of Chicago, was appointed administrator of her estate; and consequently when she died, she was still possessed of a fortune that was probated at $1,124,935. Under a will made by her in 1904, her estate went partly to her two children, Marie and Joseph de Chimay, and partly to her third husband, Giuseppe Ricciardi. There is something pathetic in the fact that on her death she left her money to the two children she had deserted in their infancy, and to the husband with whom she had lived longest. Her mother, from whom she had been estranged, and who had married a third husband, in the person of a stock-broker of Montreal named John Morrow, had died the year before, in 1915, at Leamington, in England.

Such, in bald outline, is the story of the Princess from Toronto.

• •

THE OLD NAMES

I MISS not names, but the strong sleepers
Whose histories cling
Like the ghost etching
On a wall bared of creepers.

I miss the quiet, the hidden squares,
The forgotten hoards
In the bricked cupboards
Of hurrying thoroughfares.

I miss the ridges, the worn bone
And hollows in the tread;
Those steps of the dead
That quicken ancient stone.

In this land the transplanted names
Lack the grave loam,
Don't feel at home
Like the children's games.

JAMES SMALLWOOD

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CONCERNING FOOD

The Elastic Budget

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

THE food budget, poor thing, has taken a terrible beating this past year and the fact that food items have contributed to the rising cost of living is well substantiated by the Bureau of Statistics. Having these facts and figures broadcasted helps to save the homemaker's reputation as a manager since friend husband must needs realize that their budget trouble is not an isolated case by any means. The fact remains that the monthly stipend perhaps only stretches over three weeks instead of four, and in all probability your family prefers not to starve the last week in every month. There seem to be only two possible alternatives (a) have your food allowance increased (b) operate on what you are getting by setting aside a definite amount for each week. (No borrowing, please). Two or three small change purses are good for this purpose as long as you can remember what purse contains how much and for which week.

Since your meat items are among the higher priced foods, it would seem sensible to use less of it than usual and more of the seasonable goods available. Vegetables at present are economical, attractive and delightfully fresh, generous use of them in the daily menu would be very acceptable, particularly those vegetables which remain in season for a short time such as field tomatoes, corn on the cob, eggplant and the various salad greens.

Vegetable cookery has come under critical scrutiny by experts who seem fairly unanimous in the opinion that cooking methods in general have been poor. Actually there's nothing revolutionary about vegetable cookery as long as you operate on the theory that the juices of the vegetable, complete with minerals and vitamins, should stay with the vegetable or be transferred to tomorrow's soup but never, never sent down the kitchen drain. The smaller the amount of cooking water used the better and the cooking should be completed in the shortest possible time. Of course you have to be on the job to see that you don't scorch whatever you are cooking and this means in the kitchen by the stove and not in the garden gossiping.

Fried tomatoes served with sausage cakes and cream gravy is a dish of substance and merit which could very well be used for a dinner of the less-meat variety. The custom of serving Cream Gravy seems to have vanished from our households where once it was a standard accompaniment to fried salt pork and fried chicken. Whatever the reasons are for its disappearance, it is much too good a dish to drop entirely from the Canadian culinary repertoire and we think you will like it used in this combination.

Tomatoes And Sausage Cakes

Pan broil sausage cakes (made from bulk sausage meat) until nice and brown allowing 2 to 3 per person. Remove to heat-proof platter and keep hot in oven.

Choose tomatoes (allow 2 large ones per person) which are not too ripe. Slice them unpeeled lengthwise rather thick. Dip in well seasoned flour and fry in fat left from cooking the sausage cakes. Turn the tomatoes several times during the frying so that they get thoroughly cooked without becoming mushy. Handle with care, using a medium low heat once they have browned, and watch as you would a mischievous child. Transfer to platter with the sausage.

Cream Gravy

There will be some seasoned flour left from the tomatoes so use 2 tbsp. of it for the gravy. There won't be much fat left in the pan so melt enough butter to make 2 tbsp. (just guess at this). Rub in the flour, reduce the heat and add 1 cup of sweet cream or top milk. Stir constantly until thickened and smooth. Season as desired and add 1 tbsp. chopped parsley. Your gravy will have dark specks of fried bits through it which is acceptable but it must not be lumpy—strain if necessary before you add the parsley. Add baked potatoes and a salad to complete the main course.

Eggplant is at peak production right now for a very short period of time. It is not generally considered a favorite vegetable—possibly because of its bland flavor and rather characterless texture—but because of these very traits it unites beautifully with more tangy flavors. We're suggesting it in combination with cheese sauce and broiled back bacon.

Cheese Sauce

2 tbsp. butter
½ tsp. mustard
¼ tsp. curry powder (use according to strength)
½ tsp. salt
pepper
2 tbsp. flour
1 cup milk
1 cup grated nippy or rat-trap cheese

Melt butter in top part of double boiler, add seasonings and flour and combine. Add milk and cook, stirring constantly until thickened. Place over hot water and add cheese. Taste after the cheese has melted and "correct" the seasonings.

The third suggestion for a main course vegetable dish involves the use of pepper or acorn squash.

These have a longer growing period than other September vegetables and are usually available until December.

Acorn Squash With Lamb

Wash squash and cut in half lengthwise allowing one half per person. Scrape out seeds and bake cut side down on a greased pan in oven 350°F for 30 minutes. In the meantime make lamb patties small enough so that three can be placed in the squash cavity.

Lamb Patties

¾ lb. minced lean lamb
1/3 cup quick cooking oats
1 tsp. salt
1/3 tsp. celery seed
¼ tsp. pepper
½ cup milk

Combine all ingredients and shape into tiny patties. Brown thoroughly and pour off excess fat. Fill each squash cavity with the patties and return to oven (350°F) to continue baking 30 minutes longer. Enough for 4 people. You could serve a tomato and cucumber salad and onions au gratin along with the stuffed squash and top the whole meal off with your best lemon rice pudding.

Sautéed Eggplant

Cut 1 medium-large eggplant in ¼ inch slices. Peel and cut each slice in half. Dip in seasoned flour and fry slowly in salad oil or butter (?) until well browned. Transfer to hot serving platter and arrange the eggplant slices in the centre and surround with slices of broiled back bacon, garnish with parsley. Serve immediately with Cheese Sauce. If eggplant is left waiting too long it loses its crusty surface.

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LONDON LETTER

British Coupon Reductions Lure Buyers But The Prices Don't

By P. O'D.

London.

IN this country there really are two systems of rationing in force, by coupon and by cost. The government does what it can to control prices, but the tendency is for them to rise. High prices and few coupons in hand mean that the public is unable or unwilling to buy. Stocks begin to pile up. It is generally impossible to cut prices, so the number of coupons required is reduced, or the article is put on the coupon-free list. The President of the Board of Trade has recently been doing this in the matter of clothing—for the second time in two months!

Just in case the reader should get the idea that now the poor shabby Briton can dash out to the nearest outfitter and fill up all those horrid gaps in his depleted wardrobe, let me point out that the allowance of clothing coupons for the six months beginning September 1 is 24. And the number required for a suit of clothes is 20—just now reduced from 26. A man can thus manage to squeeze a new suit into the six-months period, and even a few collars and a tie, or a couple of pairs of socks, but no shirts, no underwear, no night-clothes, things generally regarded as necessary even in the most primitive social circles. Not if he buys a suit.

By way of compensation the good, kind Mr. Wilson has put shoes on the free list, instead of the 5 coupons a pair which the salesman used to snip out of the little book. It is a concession and welcome, but not a very important one for the ordinary man. There is something quite astonishing about the way a few, even a very few pairs of old shoes can be kept on the road with reasonable care and a certain amount of maintenance work. People have been resoling their old shoes instead of buying new ones; and that, of course, is why shoes are now on the free list, so far as coupons are concerned. The price deterrent remains.

Most of the concessions on the new list have been made in favor of women and children. Well, why not? It is a mean man who would put his claims before theirs—or even before the need of a new set of curtains for the drawing-room. And now curtains are coupon-free, and the number of coupons, required for a lot of other household textiles are reduced.

A man's wife will thus be able to make his coupons go further. He himself is not likely to have much use of them, but then he never had. Fortunately, men's fashions don't change—except perhaps in the direction of a greater shine on the elbows and the seat of the trousers. We are nearly all in that fashion now.

Government and Opera

When the present five-year lease of Covent Garden Opera House expires next year, the Opera House is to be taken over by the government. Notice to this effect has been served on the owners, the Covent Garden Properties Co. When the transfer has been made, the control of the Opera House is to pass to the Arts Council.

There has, of course, been a good deal of criticism of this decision—not all of it favorable. People who see the pink paw of Socialism in everything the government does have been prompt to condemn it as an effort to get control of opera, and presumably bend it to purposes of propaganda. But if a National Theatre, why not a National Opera House?

Since the government is subsidizing opera, it seems only reasonable that the home chosen for it should be controlled by a public body. What more natural than that this body should be the Arts Council? The real test will be in the sort of operatic fare that is provided.

The declared aim is that quality should be high and prices low. In operatic production these two conditions are not often found together. Good opera is generally expensive opera. But then of course not many producers can draw on the public funds as the Arts Council can. Good luck to them in their new undertaking! There are a lot worse ways in which public money can be spent.

Stifled Policemen

Policemen are by profession, and possibly by nature inclined to be conservative. Not readily do they take to new methods or even new clothes. Some time ago, when it was suggested that the familiar police helmet should be replaced by a sort of chauffeur's cap, the verdict of the "Force," as Mr. Dooley used to call it, was strongly against the innovation. The soft, peaked cap might be light and comfortable, but constables preferred to have on their heads something good and solid that they knew was there, something that could turn a shower of rain or, in moments of emergency, a half brick or a black-jack.

There is one innovation, however, that is likely to be welcome by even the most conservative patrolman, and that is the introduction of the open-necked jacket, worn with collar and tie, instead of the familiar tunic with the high neck hooked tightly up under the chin. In winter the high-necked jacket may be comfortable enough, but for the summer it would surely be impossible to devise a garment more horribly hot, hideous, and unhealthy. The mere sight of a policeman in that thick blue jacket made one sweat and pant. They seemed to exhaust the air of the whole street. We can all rejoice that high necks are at last to be abolished.

• •

LAMENT

I REMEMBER, I remember
The house that was for rent,
The little windows with no sun
That either came or went,
But someone just a wink too soon
Advanced a tempting sum
And now it's his with all its faults
And plumbing that won't plumb.

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THE OTHER PAGE

Wilderness Weather

By GILEAN DOUGLAS

WEATHER is a close neighbor when you live in the wilderness. It wanders all over your land and works in your garden. It comes into your house and into your very self until sometimes you wonder which of you is which.

The first rite of the day is that quick glance upward at the dawn. Is there a clear sky showing above Fireweed Mountain as the last stars go out? Are those fair weather clouds or forerunners of grey mist and storm? The answers are important in a practical way to the growing things in my large clearing and in some more mystical way they are important to me, the person, also. I am not one of those who are in a good or bad temper according to the color of the sky, but there is no doubt that when wind or rain or sunshine is added to the essential me some strange transmutation takes place.

There is a saying that "there is no bad weather, only good clothes" and I know that to me all weather is joyful. Perhaps there is an extra lift to my heels when the sky is blue and the sunlight falls warm across my shoulders. Yet when the clouds drive low and dark over Fireweed there is a feeling of exhilaration and adventure as I watch them race along the peaks lashed by the long whip of the wind. When mist comes sliding lightly down the mountains and steps softly through the woods as though to surprise me, I become a little lazier than at other times. Everything is quiet and apart and I would like to sit and dream a bit as I watch the slow, grey scarf-dance upon the encircling hills. If thunder shatters the valley calm and lightning sets a torch to the cloud-shingled sky I have no feeling that this is a spectacle to be merely looked at or a strange phenomenon to be feared. It is as familiar as breathing. It finds an echo in me as in the tall mountains close to my door.

When I lived in the city it was very different. I cursed the weather up and down. Most of the time it was just a nuisance or annoyance and I wished it had never been invented. It seemed always to be raining on holidays and fine when I had to stay indoors. All kinship with it was cut off by steel and stone and I saw it as a distant and alien god, unmoved by my fervent invocations. If anyone had told me then that the weather would be my most intimate companion some day I would have laughed like a hyena.

But so it was. I went to the wilderness for my soul's health and before I knew it the weather and I were partners. I would fling the door open in the early morning and dash outside to meet this friend, this co-worker. Gold and flame arrows shooting across Fireweed? Ah, splendid! I pranced a bit for sheer joy in a beautiful day to come and thought of all the good outside work that could be accomplished before dark. Rain squalling down the wind? Ah, splendid! I hugged the endearing isolation of my valley a little closer and thought of all the workshop jobs that were waiting and the wood that I could bring in from the evergreen forest where the fiercest rain hardly penetrated.

All through the day I would watch the weather as I would scan the face of a beloved friend. Just before dusk I would take a last walk all through my clearing, sniffing the good dry air of the uplands or the tangy fog with earth and bracken on its breath. As I drifted off to sleep in the river-broken silence my last thoughts were of the night-lamps of the sky burning above the cabin roof or the soft voice of the rain lullabying me to sleep.

SPRING is really spring in the wilderness. In town it is Easter Sunday parades and the end of that awful winter. You hardly know when the ice goes out in the rivers or when the wind changes its perfume. The transition from spring to summer is shrouded in dust and perspiration, while autumn is just leaves to be tidied up before children go sliding on a film of sidewalk ice and snow disrupts motor traffic. But in the wilderness each season has its own clear-cut personality. I share and rejoice in the arrival of each one and flatter myself that I can sniff its coming on the wind. Spring is so urgently spring, summer so eloquently summer. Autumn blazes across the mountains like a rain-bowed meteor until, in a single night sometimes, the deep white hush of winter silences the chattering rivers and the rowdy winds. Each of the five senses is tuned to perfect pitch and the spirit is always keen-edged and aware.

It would be impossible for me to say which aspect of weather I like best or which season is my favorite. I look forward to each division of the year and delight in every change of humor. I am sorry to see one season go, but glad to see the next one arriving. Sometimes when, in the sunny intervals of early April days, fires are started—for all burning must be done before the First of May—it is almost like late fall again. The sun goes down behind Evergreen Mountain, the chill air is spiced with wood smoke and the bare branches of bush and deciduous tree are somber above the green life within them. In autumn a whiff of wet bracken will come down the wind and make me dream of hyacinths. Rain weaves spring and fall into the fabric of summer; a March sun matches that of October. Nostalgia mates with expectation in each hour of wilderness weather.

• •

EVE OF RAIN

ITS name is loneliness, and here
Along the shallow pond lapped thin by drought
And ringed with glacial stones it hovers
In an hour like this when the sky draws down
Lowering and rain-full on the peaked woods.
Its name is loneliness, it cries
With the plover teetering on brittle legs,
With the bittern croaking from his secret marsh.
It is imprinted on the fissured clay of the shore
Where the young moose drank. It whispers
In the dry myrtle leaves and through the wands of poplars;
It is here tonight when there is no sun to set
And the light is tinged with unreal saffron.
Along the narrow rails it glides noiselessly
Beside me; when I stop to skip a stone
I hear it in the splintering of the water.
Distantly across a spur of hills
An ore train whistles; it is loneliness that echoes
Through the long cutting, vibrates in the cables
And hums at the core of the telegraph pole in its cairn of rock.
The final stroke of an axe in a clearing a long way off
Sounds sharply on the tense and waiting hour
As the first thin rain, piercing cool and sweet,
Obliterates the conifers, the sullen sky, the pond
And the pale breasts of sandpipers on the shore.

LENORE A. PRATT

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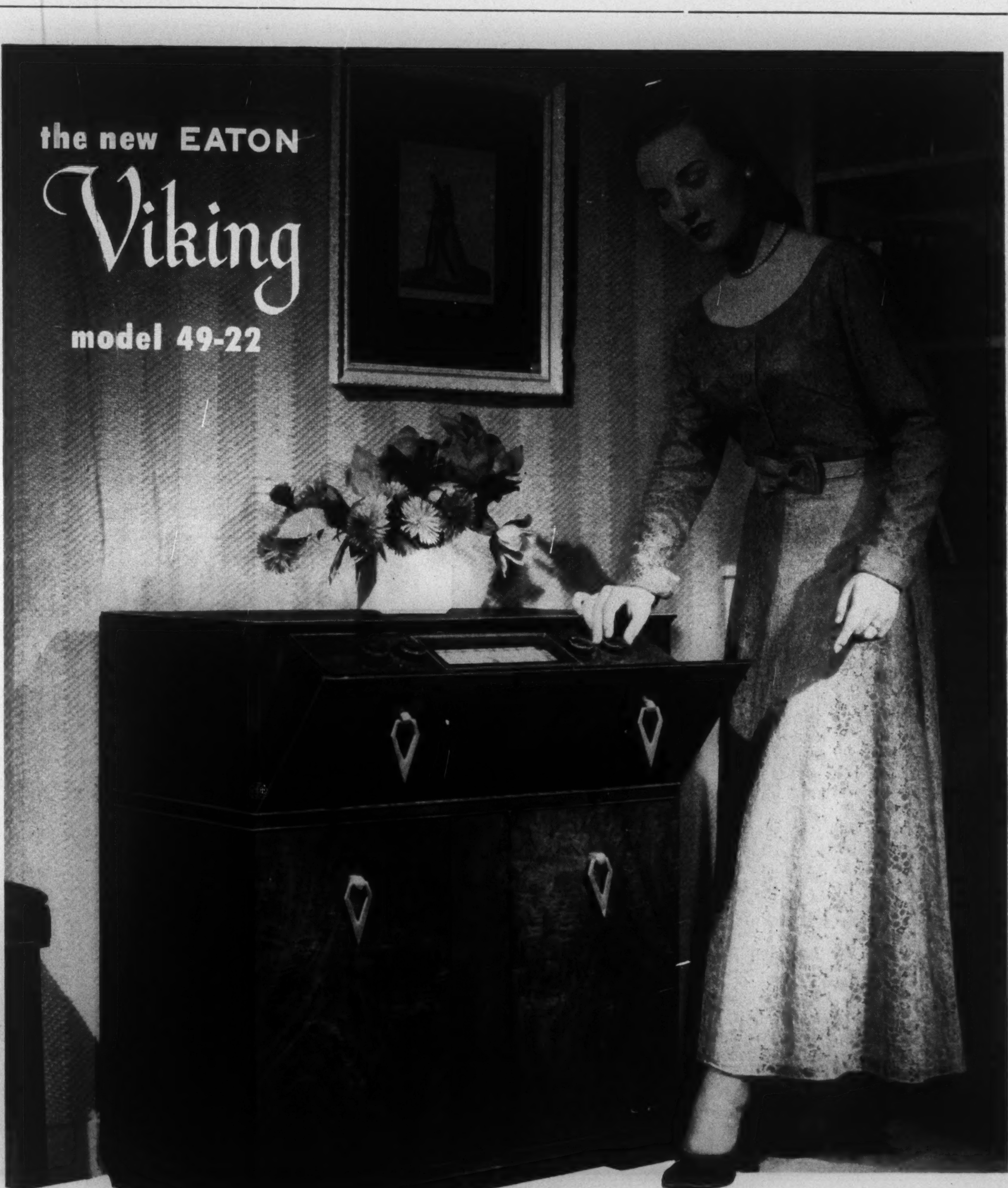

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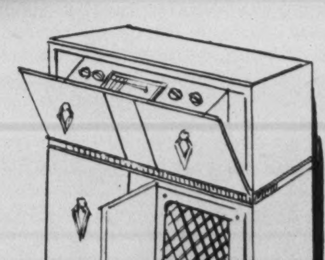


THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 11, 1948 *Rodney Y. Grey, Asst. Financial Editor*

A Canadian Aid Program Is Needed Both In Canada And Overseas

By RODNEY Y. GREY

Can Canada afford her own European Aid Program? Have we the surplus of wheat, fish, timber products, fruit and tobacco to ship to Europe free or on credit? What will such a program mean to Europe? These are the questions that must be answered now the crops are coming in in western Canada and our promised reconsideration of the credit program becomes due.

This is the second of two articles on Canada and European recovery. Last week the reasons why we will get dollars from E.C.A. were set out. Below, a strong case is presented for Canadian aid.

SHOULD Canada have her own European Recovery Program? The answer is found in a complex of political factors and in an analysis of Canada's 1948 economy. Now that the grain crop of the west is pouring into country elevators and grain cars are beginning to move the harvest from railway sidings to terminal storage bins the answer must be found soon.

The political reasons are strong. Most Canadians believe that the United States' E.R.P. is a good thing—above and beyond the fact that it has provided some very necessary U.S. dollars in return for our exports, the aims of E.R.P., both economic and political, are supported by most Canadians. Rebuilding the European economy so that it can take its place in a world trading economy and be a market for our traditional exports is obviously in Canada's interest. Rebuilding Europe politically so that it can play its part in world politics is vitally necessary.

Believing in these aims of E.R.P., what can we do to support it in political terms? The United States Congress accepted E.R.P. with the understanding that other Western Hemisphere nations would follow suit. Latin America has so far been interested only in receiving its share of offshore purchases. Our reserve position in April meant that not only could we not extend credits or grants to Europe, we had to stop the existing credit to the United Kingdom. We had little choice then, and the Economic Cooperation Administration of Paul Hoffman knew we had little choice. But it would enormously strengthen the hand of E.C.A. officials in Washington if Canada, another Western Hemisphere nation, went down the line with an assistance scheme of its own. That would be a major selling point to an economy-minded Republican Congress. We have told the Americans that when the wheat crop is in we will re-open the question of grants or credits to Europe. And it will be a hard job trying to convince the American officials and the American people that we can not afford it now.

American Respect

Another political reason for having our own E.R.P. is that it would increase respect for Canada in the United States. The success of Canadian policy depends in large part on the fact that Americans in and out of Washington rate Canada high. For example, we were one nation that paid for war supplies — Lease-Lend did not apply to Canada. One way to keep that vital respect is to back up our stake in European recovery.

In economic terms the question might be phrased: "Can we afford a Canadian E.R.P.?" There are a lot of items to be put together in answering that question. In SATURDAY NIGHT last week the various reasons why we will in the future get fewer dollars from E.R.P. than we did in the past were listed. Increased intra-European and soft-currency area trading, E.C.A. spending in Latin America, E.C.A. dollars to underpin European currencies, agricultural surpluses in the United States, and the difficulties of Canada supplying reconstruction materials as against relief materials—**all these factors mean that fewer offshore purchases will be made in Canada.**

That means that the surpluses of tobacco, fish, grains, fruits and many other Canadian products that were piling up under the first half-year of E.R.P. will now grow quicker. To keep Canadian producer groups contented and to avoid unemployment and hardship in export industries, Ottawa may be forced, at least, to re-open credit to the U.K.; at best, to extend grants to European nations. To keep Canadians employed and productive, we may soon have to finance our own exports. Though ideally it would be better to be paid for them by a prosperous Europe, it is still not bad policy to support our export industries by credits or grants. Our stake in Europe suggests that it is smart business to help put our old customer back on his feet again.

Along with this argument is the fact that if we do not finance our own exports to Europe we may see ourselves squeezed out of one of our large traditional markets. Since the war's end we have been selling more goods to the United States and to Latin America and less to Europe than we did pre-war. This is a fundamental and probably lasting change in the direction of our export flows. But that does not mean that our exports to Europe are small or unimportant. The European market means to Canada either a low level of production, income and employment not only in the export industries but through business interdependence in the whole Canadian economy, or something like our present high level of activity. If we help get Europe going now, European purchases of Canadian goods in the future will be limited only by means of payment, and not by the fact that our goods have disappeared from the market.

And now that crop reports are based on bushels coming in to elevators, it seems apparent that we will have an export surplus to ship to Europe. The grain crop has been the item on which the whole problem depended because it is such a large part of our normal exports. The wheat crop is about 31 million bushels better than last year's poor crop. Though it is less than the ten-year average of crops from 1938 to 1947 it is not small —372 million bushels. Of that, we have contracted to ship to Britain 140 millions. Because there is a bumper U.S. crop that will fill most E.R.P. allotments, a portion of our crop is surplus.

There is a similar story about tobacco. Last year Britain bought about 19,000,000 pounds. This year she has allocated about $7,000,000 for the purchase of Canadian tobacco. The going price may be about 52 cents a pound so that sales to Britain will be about 13,000,000 pounds — down one-third from last year. At the same time, our crop has gone up from 83,206,000 pounds last year to about 99,550,000 pounds this year.

—National Film Board.

Thousands of tons of grain each year pass through the Great Lakes Waterways. Grain for Europe is loaded on lake boats at Port Arthur.

Without causing price rises in Canada, we can ship supplies to Europe. Some would be goods that we might have shipped if we continued to get the same share of E.R.P. orders; some would be commodities which from the beginning of E.R.P. we have been willing to sell but could not because American supplies had a natural priority on E.R.P. dollars.

These reasons are in terms of what is best immediately for Canadian exporters and the whole Canadian economy. But along with these factors there is the purely European end of the problem. The value of the grants to Europe under the Economic Assistance Act have been materially reduced by price increases in the United States and in the countries in which the United States has made offshore purchases. And the size of the original grants advocated were whittled down to get them through Congress. It is pretty doubtful if E.R.P. is enough. When E.R.P. is over, Europe may still be faced with relief and reconstruction problems resulting in such a low level of production that she will be unable to meet her balance of payments problems. Coming on top of what is, in fact, scaled down American aid, our aid might make a difference. It might be the little bit extra that would put Europe over the top. The extra loaf of bread now, the extra dried cod, the extra apple, may mean the difference between a Europe in 1952 still unable to make ends meet and a Europe that can pay for Canadian wheat, fish and fruit.

Our reserve of American dollars might decline if a Canadian aid program was accompanied by a very drastic reduction of E.C.A. offshore purchases in Canada. A reduction of that sort is most improbable. Import restrictions and the direction of exports to the United States have improved our position; as long as we keep our exports to the U.S. at present levels it is unlikely that our reserve would materially suffer. It is more likely, that if we do not have an E.R.P. of our own, E.C.A. officials in Washington will show little enthusiasm for continuing offshore purchases in large volume here. E.C.A. goodwill, which means E.C.A. dollars, would be greater if there was a Canadian E.R.P.. No sort of guarantee of orders could be given, of course, for the orders originate in European countries; but the respect of E.C.A. officials is not without effect.

Smart Business

In Canadian and American aid programs of the past, Canada's record stands up well. It is easy to show that in terms of population we have done our share of contributing. But that is hardly relevant now, even if it is a matter for some self-congratulating. The sum of it is that aid from the Western Hemisphere to Europe has not been adequate for reconstruction, and it does not look adequate now. The reasons outlined suggest that a Canadian European Recovery Program would be smart business and enlightened self interest. It is not a matter of "giving money to strangers" but in keeping ourselves going by helping out old friends and customers. It is not a question even of "Can we afford a Canadian E.R.P.?" The real question is "Can we afford not to have a Canadian E.R.P.?" The answer to that question is plainly "No."

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

No "Bust" After This Boom

By P. M. RICHARDS

OVER all, business is good, in fact close to the post-war peak, and looks like continuing to be good well into 1949. There's no real evidence now of an impending recession. Nevertheless many people have lately become less confident about the future.

Because prices have been rising faster than incomes for the past eighteen months, many consumers in both Canada and the United States are feeling less prosperous than they did and now are tending to look twice before committing themselves for "luxury" purchases. On both sides of the border, trade reports show that buyer hesitation is widening. Pessimists tell each other that the boom is ending and that a boom is always followed by a "bust". Doubt of the future is increased by the international political situation. There's a tendency to overlook the fact that there's strength in our situation too.

It's true that prices are pinching many buyers and that this condition may become more marked over the next several months, with prices probably climbing a little more before their final levelling-off. But this does not in itself make a depression. Present indications are that there will continue to be plenty of orders and ample employment (in fact a continuing labor shortage), that the trend of incomes will still be upward, and that trade will still be active.

Big New Expansion

Canadian business will be stimulated by the big iron-ore discoveries in Northern Quebec and Labrador, the new oil finds in the West, and the important uranium and other mineral developments in various parts of Canada, as well as by the investment of new U.S. capital in this country. In other words, pessimism about the business future is not warranted by present business indicators. Instead of depression, what seems more in prospect is a check to the march of inflation.

It's important to note that despite the reality of inflation, this is more than an inflationary boom. The high level of production is not primarily due to big spending but to the large and insistent need for more goods and services—not only automobiles and refrigerators but also schools and roads and bridges and factory buildings and equipment and railway cars and electric power and a thousand other things.

The main reason why business will continue to be pretty good is the fact that it will take several years, not just months, to fill the requirements. Is the automobile industry catching up with its orders? Not so you could notice; its backlog of orders is almost as big today as it was a year ago. Despite all the building done in the last couple of years—the largest amount in our history, notwithstanding the labor and materials shortages—the demand for housing is as keen as ever. The construction industry has scarcely begun to take care of the needs for new industrial buildings suited to today's production methods. The factory equipment suppliers have equally far to go.

Not One Year, Or Five

These needs can't be supplied in one year, or even in five years, because the means of doing so are lacking. Our productive system is fully employed with its present inadequate volume of production. The reason it takes so long to get a new house or school built, or to obtain delivery of a new car, is that we are trying to do too much at once with the productive means at our command. We are trying to live beyond our means. We are spending money faster than we can make goods. And this, of course, is the main reason for the continuing rise in prices.

Today inflation is a menace mainly because we can't increase production sufficiently to consume the excess purchasing power for the reason that our productive resources are already fully employed. In this situation the increasing consumer resistance to high prices, which so many businessmen are fearfully regarding as a harbinger of depression, is probably the most constructive development we could hope to see. It promises to do for us what could not be done otherwise. If the price rise had become runaway, the resulting hurt to our economy might have equalled that occasioned by a great war.

Most of us, over the next year or so, are likely to be a little worse off than we have been, since prices will probably rise more than incomes. But prices are not now likely to get out of hand, and with a sufficiency of trade and jobs, we have good reason to feel hopeful. In fact, we are probably better off than any other nation today.

Revaluation Of N.Z. Pound Is Belated But Logical

By JOHN L. MARSTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

New Zealand has raised the value of its pound; to some people this has seemed a warning that sterling currencies were all to be raised. Mr. Marston argues that it is reasonable for a country producing primary products that have gone up in price to raise the value of its currency.

London.

THE action of the New Zealand government in bringing the N.Z. pound up to parity with sterling was significant in several ways. Major currency changes, though continuously discussed, are rare in fact. At this stage, with the sellers' market wavering, bankers are better prepared for downward than for upward valuation of currencies—especially as the two important upward changes of the past two years, in Canada and Sweden, are viewed as not altogether successful.

New Zealand, it was usually supposed, would follow Australia, rather than anticipate action which Australia was known to have considered—and, despite the positive denials, there seems still to be a belief in some financial quarters, both inside and outside Australia, that alignment of the Australian pound with sterling is sooner or later inevitable.

The reaction of the free exchanges to the development was interesting. They interpreted it, on the principle of the tail wagging the dog, as a sign that sterling itself might be appreciated in terms of dollars. The logic of this idea is peculiar, but it so happens that there has been talk, intermittently, in recent months of the undervaluation of sterling in relation with the dollar. The deterioration of the sterling area's terms of trade is a well-known fact, and it is due largely to the inflation of American export prices, which would be the justification for lowering the value of dollars as expressed in sterling.

However, New Zealand's action gives, in fact, no indication at all of a policy for the sterling currencies as a whole. Many banking people in the world at large have long considered that the change in price relationships during and since the war has changed the foundation of the currencies of those countries which export mainly primary products. Foodstuffs and other basic commodities have risen in price, perhaps permanently, by comparison with manufactured goods. While those basic commodities are in strong demand throughout the world it is difficult to justify a discount on the Australian and New Zealand pounds. If the New Zealand government was sufficiently confident of the future, its action was logical enough, though perhaps rather belated.

Aussie Pound Up?

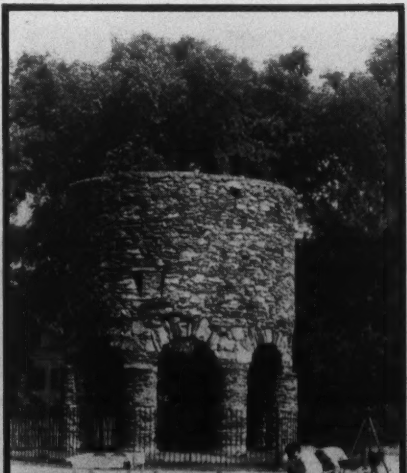
Whatever may be the opinion in Australian government circles, London bankers are quite satisfied that a case can be made out for upward valuation of the Australian pound, and they explain the government's hesitation by its reluctance to offend the wool-growers. But it is generally recognized that the positions of Australia and New Zealand are not exactly comparable. Though Australia's industrial sector is not yet so developed as those of Canada or Sweden, it is much more developed than New Zealand's; and it does seem to be a general rule that, for the next few years at least, the exporters of manufactured goods are likely to need relatively low valuations for their currencies.

For the sterling area itself there are some lessons to be learned from New Zealand's changed position and prospect. The demonstration that each member of the bloc can act quite independently as it wishes may have been good propaganda for the United States; and indeed it would be intolerable if a country such as New Zealand had to get permission from London to change by more than a certain percentage the value of its currency.

But there would doubtless be advantages in a closer, and at the same time more flexible, relationship of the sterling area members and currencies. The whole idea of a rigid ratio between the member currencies and sterling is liable to be called in question when a member currency is changed by something like 25 per cent in one bound. Big changes—downward, not upward—may cause no surprise from the European continent, but it takes a long time for the economy of a country like New Zealand to fall out of alignment to the extent indicated by this movement. It would seem better that changes should be smaller, and more frequent.

It has often been suggested in London that the Australian pound, even though not revalued while the U.K. currency kept its value in dollars, might not follow sterling downward in the event of depreciation—perhaps, it is said, devaluation of sterling is what the Australian government is waiting for. The suggestion may be of no great significance in itself, but it does raise questions. Can one currency logically be linked with another while basic relations between the two, and between each of them and the outside world, are changing? If Britain gets into such difficulties as would be eased by devaluation of the pound, why should the exchange value of other sterling currencies be altered in terms of, say, dollars, when the condition of the other sterling countries may be entirely different?

There have been some pessimistic comments on New Zealand's action, suggesting that it will be regretted as soon as the market for primary products begins to weaken. But in taking independent action to meet its own particular circumstances New Zealand has acted quite logically.



Dr. William S. Godfrey, New York archæologist, is in charge of excavations to find who built the old tower in Touro Park, Newport, R.I.

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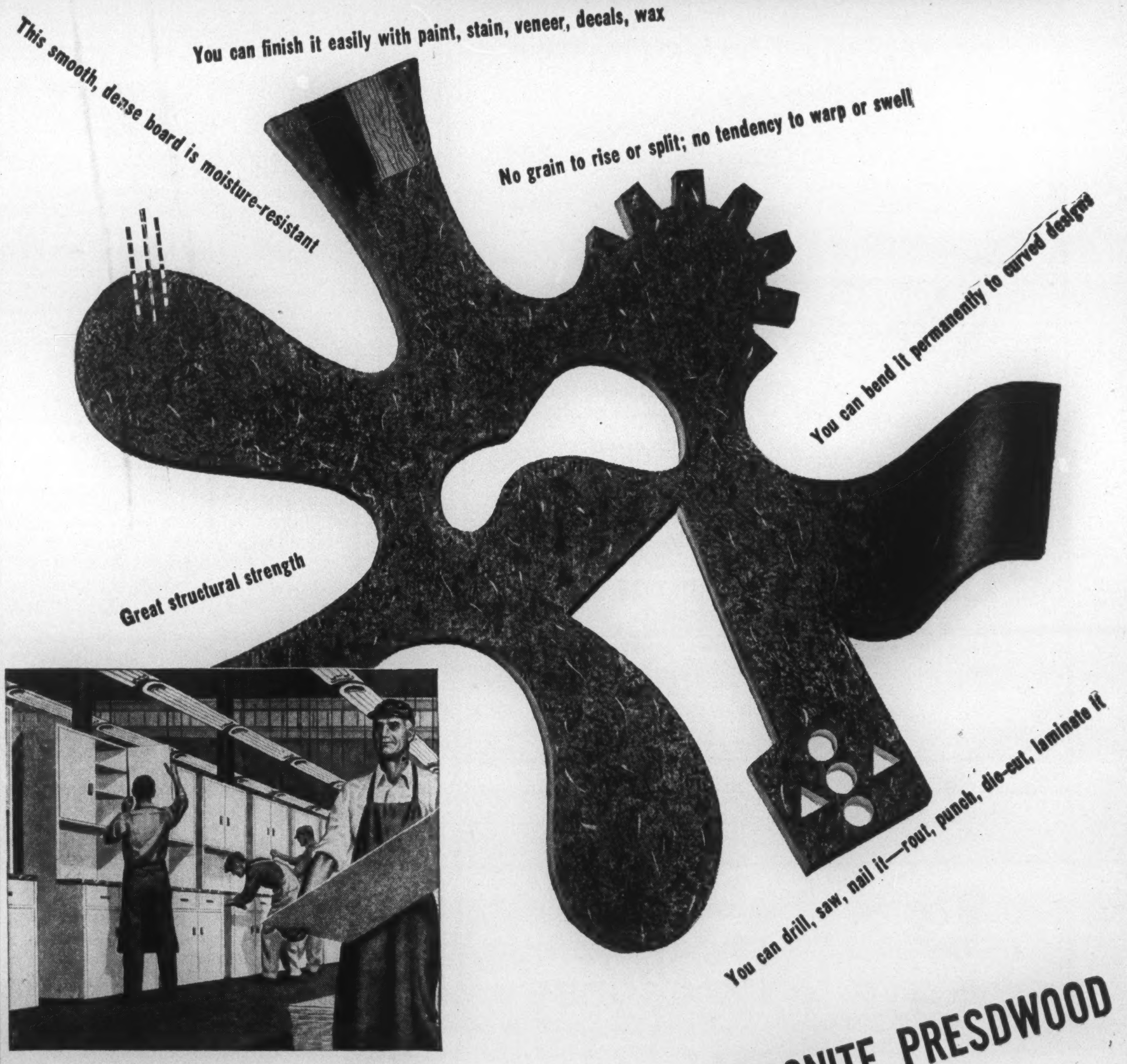

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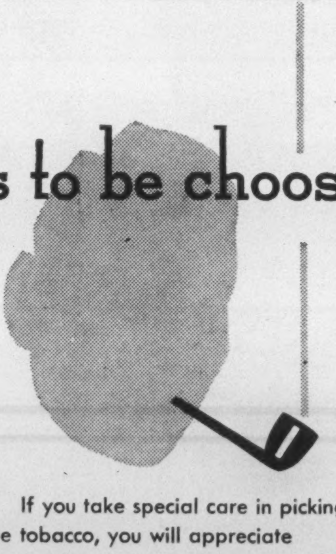

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Easy Guide To Mining Knowledge Distributed By Mines Dept.

By JOHN M. GRANT.

IF YOU cut a tree or reap a crop, there is good reason to believe that in time the tree and crop will be replaced by a bountiful nature. Not so with minerals. It has taken nature billions of years to place the useful minerals in the veins or other types of deposits. When these have been mined what will we do? It is a fact that more than $5,000,000,000 worth of minerals and fuels have been taken out of Ontario mines since 1891. It is also a fact that a great many mineral deposits are known to exist, but they will be opened up only when the right conditions permit it.

•

Experts believe that many other deposits of minerals are still to be found by prospectors. It is more difficult now to find such deposits as all favorable rock sequences are not necessarily exposed at the surface. In many cases a thick mantle of glacial

The Stock Analyst

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell). (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Analyst—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

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The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

1. FAVORABLE
2. AVERAGE or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

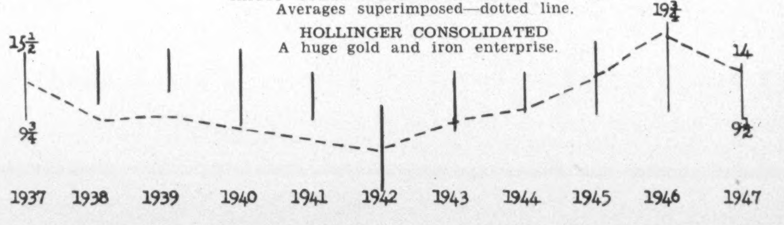
The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited

			Averages		Hollinger	
PRICE -	$8.65					
YIELD -	2.7%	Last 1 month	Down	3.5%		Unch.
INVESTMENT INDEX -	193	Last 12 months	Up	3.5%	Down	14.7%
GROUP -	"B"	1946-48 range	Down	28.2%	Down	56.3%
RATING -	See below	1948- range	Up	28.3%	Up	6.0%

RATIO SCALE YEARLY MOVEMENT CHART
Averages superimposed—dotted line.

HOLLINGER CONSOLIDATED
A huge gold and iron enterprise.



SUMMARY:—The relative movements of Hollinger Consolidated are usually shown in relation to the Gold Averages, but on account of its entrance into iron ore development, the above price movements are shown in relation to the Industrial Averages for this one analysis.

Just how much importance should be attached to Hollinger's gold properties and how much to the iron properties in Labrador is a question that cannot be answered at this time. The current low price of the shares suggests that investors have been looking at the low ebb in the fortunes of gold mines and have been forgetting about the future of steel and iron.

It has been stated that the Hollinger concessions in Labrador are as large as the combined area of the states of New Hampshire and Vermont. This should surely place considerable emphasis on this part of the Hollinger empire. Of course there will have to be very much labor, money and time spent before any revenue will accrue.

The income return on Hollinger around existing levels is not great enough to command investment appeal but it seems likely that the speculative possibilities in the iron development will counteract this to some extent. That there are plenty of trading opportunities in Hollinger shares is evident from the percentage movements shown above, and from the chart.

There is little that can be added to our last analysis of one year ago:—"In the future there will be times when pessimism over the low return of Hollinger will provide buying opportunities; there will also be times when optimism over the Labrador properties will provide favorable selling opportunities. It will continue to provide temporary, and long range, speculative appeal."

TEXTILE DOMINION CO·LTD
Dominion Textile Co.
Limited

Notice of Common Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of Fifteen cents (15c) per share for the quarter ending 30th September, 1948, has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, payable 1st October, 1948, to shareholders of record 9th September, 1948.

By order of the Board,

L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, September 1st, 1948

TEXTILE DOMINION CO·LTD
Dominion Textile Co.
Limited

Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One and Three-Quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 30th September, 1948, payable 15th October, 1948, to shareholders of record 15th September, 1948.

By order of the Board,

L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, September 1st, 1948.

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Toronto Kirkland Lake

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AND PLAN

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Mortgage Corporation

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Assets Exceed $80,000,000

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

"PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 9"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.00 per share being at the rate of 4 per cent per annum has been declared on the 4% Cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited for the quarter ending September 30th, 1948, payable October 20th, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 30th, 1948.

By Order of the Board.

FRED HUNT,
Secretary.

Silverwood Dairies, Limited

CLASS "A" DIVIDEND No. 8

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular quarterly dividend of Fifteen cents (.15c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Class "A" shares of the Company, payable October 1st, 1948, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on September 15th, 1948.

CLASS "B" DIVIDEND No. 4

A Dividend of Fifteen cents (.15c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Class "B" shares of the Company, payable October 1st, 1948, to shareholders of record September 15th, 1948.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

L. R. GRAY,
SECRETARY.

LONDON, ONTARIO,
September 1st, 1948.

WESTERN GROCERS
LIMITED

Notice of Dividends

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared, payable October 15th, 1948, to shareholders of record September 15th, 1948.

On the Preferred Shares $20 Par $1.40 Series—35 cents a share;

Or alternatively $1.75 a share on the Preference Shares $100 par not yet exchanged for Preferred Shares $20 Par pursuant to Arrangement dated June 21st, 1946;

On the Class A shares—50 cents a share;

Or alternatively $2.00 a share on Common Shares not yet exchanged for Class A Shares and New Common Shares pursuant to Arrangement dated June 21st, 1946.

W. P. RILEY,
President.

Winnipeg, Man.
September 1st, 1948.

debris, or the waters of the north's innumerable lakes cover these rocks. How can prospectors and mine seekers find the answers to such cases? Science has come to the rescue with new instruments that probe beneath the overburden. Some such instruments are now carried in aeroplanes and their work has simplified the job of examining an area piecemeal. This sensitive equipment tells geologists where best to look for evidences of minerals. New techniques and theories are being tested and no doubt the scientists will come up with more surprising apparatus to replace a lot of the guesswork in prospecting and mining. Thus the future of Ontario and Canada as a mineral storehouse can be viewed with confidence.

•

One gleans these pertinent facts from an instructive and well illustrated folder entitled "Ontario the Storehouse of Minerals," issued by the Ontario Department of Mines, with a view to telling the story of the meaning of Ontario mining to Ontario and Canada. Its appeal will be found in the lack of technical language, and the story explains how the minerals were deposited, how the mines were found, how the minerals are mined, treated, and explains the work of the Ontario Department of Mines in the administration of the industry. The folder will be of particular value to school children, and has been freely distributed at the Canadian National Exhibition.

•

As the Ontario Department of Mines pamphlet points out anyone who has travelled in the province has come across some evidence of mining activity. The recovery of sand and gravel from the hundreds of pits near highways and county roads is a mining operation. If one has visited southwestern Ontario, the long pipelines carrying natural gas from Ontario fields are another manifestation. But the recognized symbol of mining is best portrayed by a shafthead rising above the even skyline of some northern Ontario area. The bulk of Ontario mining production and activity is located north and west of North Bay, in the Pre-Cambrian shield. Gold, nickel, copper, iron, platinum metals, silver, cobalt, and a few other metals are recovered from the mineralized zones on these oldest rock formations known to man. The areas located south of North Bay, including both southwestern and southeastern Ontario produce a variety of industrial minerals. These are the materials used for construction purposes such as bricks, cement and gypsum, and feldspar and nepheline syenite for the ceramics industry. There are great hopes for the early development of many other deposits of such industrial minerals in southern Ontario. There, too, are located deposits of iron ore and other metals.

•

At Steep Rock Iron Mines Ltd. plans are progressing for expansion of output to a total of at least 3,000,000 tons annually, D. M. Hogarth, president, states in the annual report for the year ended December 31, 1947, and "it is believed that the capital sums for this purpose can be obtained on satisfactory terms." (The annual report gives no information on the nature of the new financing or when details are likely to be available.) To increase production, a new open pit mine with an annual output of 2,000,000 tons will be opened on the "A" orezone. The "B" orezone is expected to continue to yield an average of 1,000,000 tons or more annually for many years. President Hogarth says that the mine is in better physical condition than ever before. Operating efficiency, he reports, has been improved to a gratifying degree through improvement in personnel and operating methods, and by the acquisition of new equipment. Predicting that higher iron ore prices are in prospect, Mr. Hogarth comments, "these higher prices, coupled with an assured demand for high grade iron ore, hold attractive money-making opportunities for companies such as Steep Rock, owning large reserves of high grade, favorably located, direct shipping ore."

•

A production record of 1,206,406 tons, with a gross value of $7,049,559, was established in 1947 by Steep Rock Iron Mines, one of North America's biggest producers of high grade iron ore. Operating profits (before interest on funded debt, depreciation and other write-offs) of $1,246,115 were equivalent to 2-2/3 times interest requirements. After interest charges of $340,527, the net cash profit was $905,588. A further charge of $356,530 for depreciation left a profit of $549,058. In addition to this depreciation, 65 cents a ton, or a total of $784,060, was charged off for expenditures made prior to May 1, 1945, in

(*Continued on Page* 44)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Ready To Move

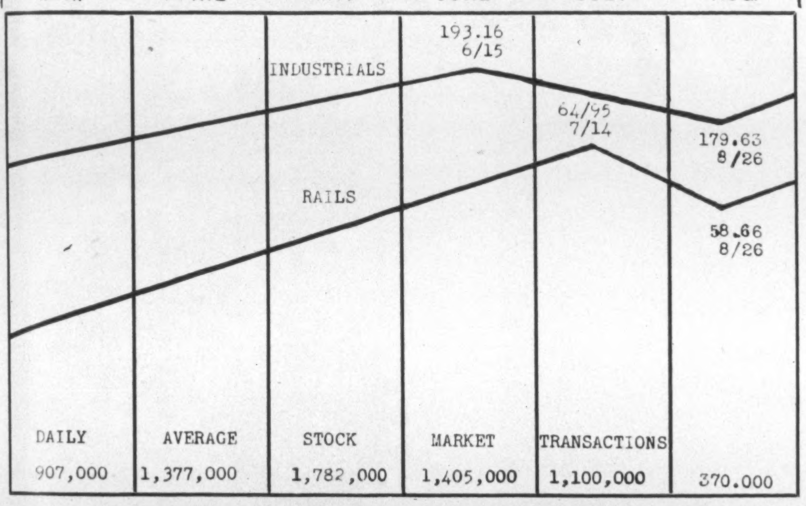
BY HARUSPEX

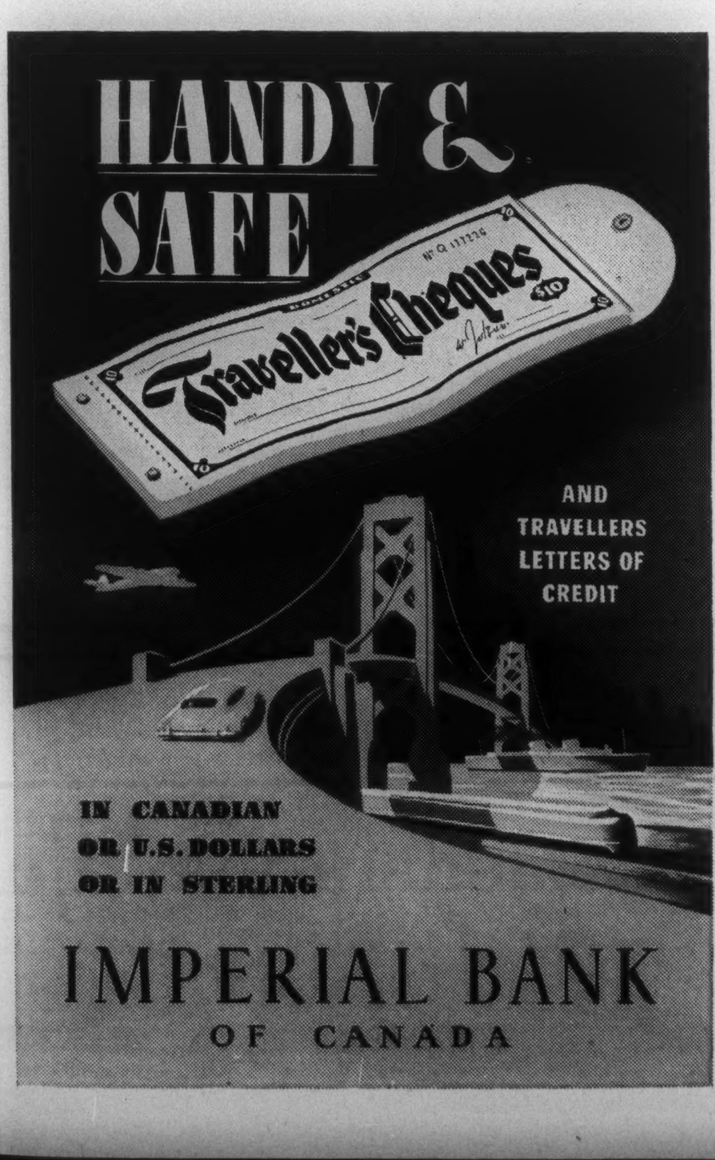
THE LONG-TERM N. Y. AND CANADIAN MARKET TREND: Primary trend upward. Barring war, movement could extend well into 1949. Short Term trend in both averages upward to mid-June, with subsequent reversal indicated should rails close at or below 58.50.

Over the past two months the stock market has plotted a decline of normal secondary proportions. This decline followed the five-month advance from February to June. During the current period of price correction, there has been witnessed (1) the crisis over Berlin, (2) deflationary monetary moves by the government, (3) price breaks in commodities. While immediate, or one to two-week stock weakness is not precluded, there are factors suggesting that, Russia permitting, the recession may be at or near a point of culmination and that a change for the better in the market's price action over the balance of the year may be seen. For one thing, the American presidential election is but nine weeks away. It appears that a more conservative government will result. This means a sounder attitude toward business, taxes, and private enterprise. N. Y. stocks have not begun to discount such a change. Neither have they as yet recognized the higher earnings and dividends over 1947. Further dividend increases are ahead for the fourth quarter.

Currently, the stock market, as reflected by the two averages, has been moving in a narrow line for some weeks. Closes at or under 180.19 and 58.47 by both averages would imply some further decline—possibly to the lower 175 level of the 183/175 area previously given herein as limits to a normal price correction of the February to June advance. Closes at or above 187.10 and 62.46 would suggest that the recession has ended and that renewed upturn is beginning. We continue the policy viewpoint of last week. Would regard lifting of Berlin blockade as occasion for full investing.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES

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Lawson & Jones, Limited
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Participating Non-Callable
Class "A" Shares (N.P.V.)
Price: $20.00 per share, to yield 5%, and
Class "B" Shares (N.P.V.)
Price: $10.00 per share

Net earnings available for dividends averaged $406,719 per annum in the last five fiscal years and in the year ended April 30th, 1948 amounted to $517,775 or more than five times dividend requirements on the Class "A" Shares.

Application has been made to list both the Class "A" and Class "B" Shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Further information, including a 21-year earnings statement, are contained in the prospectus which will be gladly forwarded to you upon request.

Mail or telephone inquiries receive prompt attention.

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Ottawa Hamilton London Ont Kitchener
Regina Edmonton New Westminster Victoria
New York Halifax London, Eng.

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To Yield 5.07%

The Company . . .

—is engaged in the manufacture, processing and distribution, both retail and wholesale, of dairy products and, from 4 modern plants, caters to the dairy needs of Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon and Edmonton. Sales for the year ended March 31, 1948 aggregated $7,323,829, an all time high, and are showing a further substantial increase in the current year.

These Preference Shares . . .

—are entitled to dividends at the rate of 5% per annum payable quarterly and accruing from July 1, 1948. Maximum annual dividend requirements of $60,000 were earned over 4 times last year.
—are supported by net assets equivalent to $170 per share.
—are redeemable at $104 per share.
—are entitled to the benefit of a sinking fund.
—are to be listed for trading on The Toronto Stock Exchange.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

How U.S. Revenue Act Affects Life And Annuity Contracts

By GEORGE GILBERT

In view of the effect which insurance legislation enacted in the United States sooner or later usually has on such legislation in Canada, the Federal Revenue Act passed this year across the line is of interest both to insurance and policyholders in this country.

This Act, and its application to life insurance and annuity contracts, was the subject of a comprehensive discussion by the general counsel of the Life Insurance Association of America at the recent meeting of the American Bar Association. Some of the changes in Federal taxation dealt with in this discussion are given in this article.

AT THE Seattle meeting of the American Bar Association on Sept. 7, Mr. Eugene M. Thore, general counsel of the Life Insurance Association of America, discussed the application of the 1948 Federal Revenue Act to life insurance and annuity contracts. As he pointed out, with $190,000,000,000 of life insurance in force and about seventy-five million policyholders in the United States, it is apparent that a large portion of the wealth of the country is represented by life insurance, and that hundreds of thousands of these policyholders are or will be directly affected by the Act because of the life insurance they now own or will buy in the future.

With respect to the important substantive changes in federal taxation brought about by the new law, he said they related principally to tax relief for the benefit of married persons, and that the Act was designed "to provide a stimulus to labor, management and venture capital, and to provide an adjustment for the increase in cost of living." He also pointed out that the new law removed the tax discrimination between residents of community property states and so-called common law states, and that these results from the standpoint of broad policy seem beyond objection. But he emphasized that they were of "major significance to married life insurance policyholders who rely on their insurance to provide a measure of economic security."

Joint Tax Returns

Under the new law, he said, most husbands and wives, by filing joint returns, can materially reduce their income taxes. While he pointed out that this relief had no material application to owners of life insurance, it indirectly afforded new opportunities to extend many insurance services. For example, a spouse now has a new economic value which should be fully covered by insurance; also the tax savings should increase the popularity of contributory pension plans, as married employees will have more to invest in retirement benefits.

But entirely different consequences, he said, are produced by the changes in the Estate and Gift Tax Sections, which deal with the taxation of property transfers, and which require an immediate reconsideration of many existing life insurance estate plans, as otherwise the tax savings provided may be lost. He pointed out that the opportunity is now available to married life insurance policyholders to lower estate taxes, and that this can be accomplished without resort to dubious private devices or inter vivos transfers.

So basic are the changes in the Estate and Gift Tax Sections which incorporate the new "marital deduction," he said, that many life insurance plans involving federal estate tax problems must be revised, and he regarded the impact of the Act in the field of estate planning as so far overshadowing its other consequences that he limited the remainder of his discussion to the changes in these Sections.

This Estate Tax marital deduction, which is available with respect to decedents dying after Dec. 1, 1947, introduces a new tax concept, the ramifications of which, he said, are manifold. A new subsection permits a deduction in the case of certain property passing from the decedent to his surviving spouse. But this marital deduction is involved because of its important qualifications and limitations.

Policy Proceeds

Proceeds of a policy on the life of the decedent which passes to his spouse is an interest in property to which the marital deduction applies, also proceeds of annuity contracts and of surrendered or matured life insurance or endowment contracts left with the insurer under a settlement agreement which pass to his spouse qualify for the deduction, according to Mr. Thore.

However, if the life insurance policy is subject to an indebtedness lien, only the net proceeds are included in determining the amount of the marital deduction, but if the decedent directs his executor to pay off the lien or loan on the policy, such payment would constitute an additional interest passing to the surviving spouse.

As to the aggregate amount of the deductions allowed in the case of property which qualifies for the marital deduction, the Act limits it to 50 per cent of the value of the adjusted gross estate. The adjusted gross estate is determined by subtracting from the entire value of the gross estate the aggregate amount of the deductions allowed under Section 812(b), such as funeral expenses, administration expenses, claims against estate during administration, etc. In the case of community property, the adjusted gross estate is ascertained by subtracting the value of property which, at the time of decedent's death, is community property in the gross estate and subtracting also a pro rata share of the deductions allowed under Section 812(b).

In the case of any interest in

—*Science Illustrated Magazine.*

At Mineralogy Laboratory of the Atomic Energy Commission in New York ore samples are tested for uranium content. If radioactivity has been determined by Geiger counter, ore bead is tested in bunsen burner flame. Fluorescence shows uranium.

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Confederation Life
Association
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

property, the marital deduction allowed is not necessarily the value of the interest passing from the decedent to the surviving spouse, Mr. Thore pointed out, as the Act provides that Federal Estate and any other estate, succession, legacy or inheritance tax must be taken into account, and where the burden of the death tax falls upon the surviving spouse or the property in which an interest passes to such spouse, the marital deduction is reduced by the amount of such death taxes.

Terminable Interest Bar

What is called a terminable interest is created in the case of a deferred settlement of insurance proceeds if, upon the lapse of time, the occurrence of an event or contingency, or the failure of an event or contingency to occur, the interest of the surviving spouse terminates or fails. Mr. Thore pointed out that a terminable interest does not do away with the marital deduction unless either of two added tests is violated. These he labeled the "payee remainder" test and the "executor direction" test.

With regard to the payee remainder test, the Act denies the marital deduction in the case of a terminable interest if, upon the termination or failure of the interest, the insurance or annuity benefits pass to a payee other than the surviving spouse or her estate, and as a result such payee may enjoy any part of such benefits. When applied to insurance contracts, the rule, he said, will almost always be confined to deferred settlement agreements, family income type contracts or common disaster provisions, and since such settlements generally provide for payment of remainders to contingent beneficiaries, many insurance estates, as now arranged, may be found to violate the payee remainder test, and hence do not qualify for the marital deduction.

As to the executor direction test, the Act provides that if the husband irects that his executor purchase an nnuity for his wife, the marital deduction is lost. The provision also pplies to the acquisition of an annuty by a trustee. So that if an interst in an annuity contract is acquired or the spouse by an executor or rustee under a direction by the ecedent, the interest so acquired is ot entitled to the marital deduction, lthough the logic of this restraint is, s Mr. Thore pointed out, confoundng, as socially, it would certainly ppear desirable to encourage direcions which require the executor to rovide security for the widow hrough the purchase of such an nnuity contract.

•

nquiries

ditor, About Insurance:

I would like to be informed as to he present financial standing of the anadian Home Assurance Company. s this company regularly licensed ere and has it a deposit with the overnment for the protection of olicyholders? What are its assets nd liabilities, and has it any conection with the Home Assurance ompany which recently got into nancial difficulties and for which, understand, a receiver has been ppointed?

F.P.S., Kingston, Ont.

Canadian Home Assurance Company, with head office in Montreal, as incorporated in Quebec in 1928 nd has no connection with the Home ssurance Company of Canada, hich was incorporated in Alberta in 18 and commenced business in 1923, ith head office in Calgary, and hich is now in the hands of a reiver. Canadian Home Assurance ompany is regularly licensed in ntario, and has a deposit with the ovincial government here of $55,0, and also a deposit of $50,000 ith the provincial government in uebec, for the protection of policylders. Its total admitted assets at e end of 1947, according to the stract report of the Quebec Supertendent of Insurance, were $606,3, while its total liabilities except pital amounted to $458,510, showg a surplus as regards policyholders $207,643. Comparing this amount th the amount of its unearned emium reserve liability, $189,014, it ll be seen that its financial position relation to the volume of business transacted is a satisfactory one. Policyholders are well protected, and all claims are readily collectable.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

CANADIAN Tremblographs of Montreal have just published a study of the pulp and paper industry in Canada. It is a convenient handbook on the general history and financial story of the industry and eighteen of the most important companies.

The first section of the book is a general picture of pulp and paper operations in Canada. The text is reduced to a minimum—what there is of text is competently set out alongside many well done graphs. They cover such salient points in the industry's story as the number of mills in operation, products of mills, direction of pulp and paper exports, average of newsprint prices since 1920 and so on.

This general discussion of the industry is followed by the company studies. These give the history and financial status of each company. Each study consists of a graph of earnings, share prices and other important financial items, alongside a condensed financial record in a standard tabular form. This makes a compact and handy reference book on one of our most important industries.

•

FIFTY years ago Alex. Hurry entered the employ of the Northern Assurance Co. as an apprentice clerk in Aberdeen, proceeded to London in 1912 and came to Canada in 1919 for the purpose of opening up the casualty department of the company's business. In June 1923 he became chief attorney and manager for Canada.

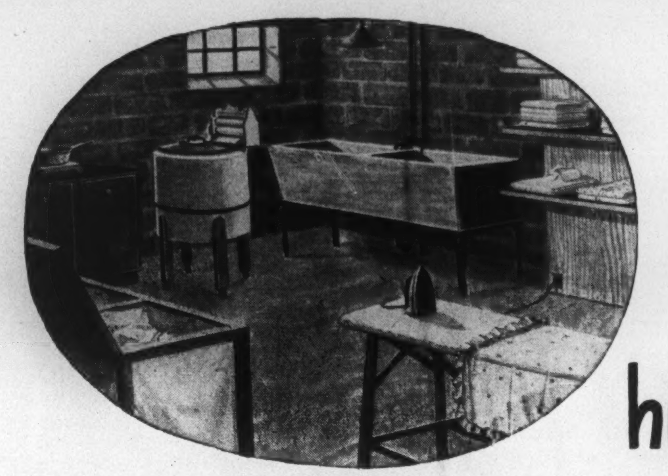
James Young, who has been in the service of the Northern Assurance company for 28 years and progressed to assistant manager and later to deputy manager for Canada, will assume the position of manager, as of October 1st, 1948.

NOTICE

is hereby given that the Pearl Assurance Company, Limited has received from the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, Certificate No. C. 1147, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Hail Insurance, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

W. C. Butler,
Chief Agent.

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
E. D. GOODERHAM
President
A. W. EASTMURE
Managing Director
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA



BEFORE

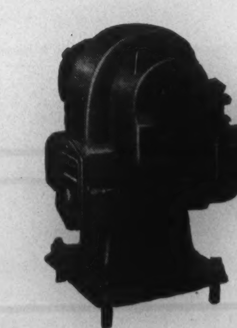
Here's an idea for a highly useful basement!

AFTER

This appealing room idea is particularly adapted to modernization of basements in older homes. In this arrangement, installation of the DoRad oil Fired Boiler with an underground supply tank outside, permits conversion of space formerly used for fuel storage into an ideal photographic darkroom or compact work-shop for the hobbyist.

Generous use of natural finish striated plywood and deepening shades of cool, restful blue in walls, sofa cushions and flooring give the room an air of simplicity and unlimited comfort. And built-in sofa, radio, desk, drawers and cupboards lend true convenience and all round efficiency. Counter rack magazine shelves hold any size book or periodical, offer instant choice, ready accessibility. Concealed fluorescent tubes furnish desk lighting.

Consult your Plumbing and Heating Contractor for Complete Details.



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Cause Of German Smuggling Is Low Living Standard

By PHILIP COLE

One mark of the low standard of living in Western Germany, caused by disorganization of production since the war's end, is the smuggling from Belgium and Holland. This results in a high rate of juvenile delinquency and the break up of family life.

Our correspondent, Mr. Cole, visited the frontier with the anti-smuggling patrol and describes a number of young smugglers who were caught by the guards.

Aachen.

TWO small boys sidled through a gap in the hedge as we swung round the bend of the road, and the frontier control officer, who was driving, brought the car to a sudden standstill. The boys came instantly in obedience to his call. They knew the game was up, for we were in the *sperrgebeit*, the no man's land between the frontier of Germany and Belgium, where only a few well-known residents can move without being suspect.

Hans and Joseph Gabe, aged twelve and eleven respectively, were not residents, and they carried about 4 pounds of coffee beans—the smuggler's currency. The rain had been streaming down and, as they sat in the car, small, thin shoulders pressed back as against a wall, their wary eyes never left their questioner's face and the answers came pat, for they were well-tried. But a fast-beating pulse in each throat and the rise and fall of wet shirts over pathetically skinny little chests told another story.

Four Times Six

It seemed they crossed the frontier four times previously on similar errands. Yes, they had been to school, one was in the fourth and the other the third class, though they did not know what four times six was. Yet, to a sudden demand for the day's black market price for coffee, they gave an instantaneous and correct reply. Father, they admitted, was a zinc cutter and did not know of their errands. They were sent by mother, who had given them buttons to sell in Belgium.

With the proceeds they had bought coffee and some gum for themselves, which they chewed steadily throughout the interrogation. They had an elder brother and sister, both working, and two younger brothers.

A little later we caught Regina Henza, aged seventeen. With the proceeds from the sale of a breakfast set she also had bought coffee, but had been caught by the Belgian police and bundled back. Her companion was a small sister, aged twelve, who was being initiated into the business.

A grandmother of sixty-five, accompanied by a granddaughter of five, was another traveller along the tracks that day. In a short afternoon we intercepted fourteen children and three adults. The undulating wooded *sperrgebelt* is ideal country for these travellers, and my companion showed me many paths made and worn bare by these people. Frontier dwellers are habitual smugglers, and some of the trade is relatively harmless, but the traffic today between Germany and Belgium and, to a much lesser degree, Holland, is enormous.

Needles, pins, razor blades, dentists' drills, saucepans, electric kettles and other easily portable articles are carried. They are in great demand in Belgium. Coffee is bought with the proceeds of the sales and sometimes other food easily convertible into marks.

Children are found on this 40-mile stretch, either because they go at the instigation of their parents, because they are used by adult gangsters, in which case they are generally orphans, or because they have formed a band among themselves and trade on their own account with highly successful results—for a time.

The case of every child captured is investigated, and it is significant that, in 80 per cent of these cases, the family is found to be in real need. But the eventual effect on the child can easily be imagined. He or she may, in fact, be the main breadwinner of the family and, as such, a young hero or heroine. Juvenile delinquency in Germany is the inevitable result of present living conditions and only too often of hunger.

In this corner of the British Zone, North Rhine Westphalia, 28,000 children were arrested in 1947. There are 18,265 of them—frontier smugglers—between the ages of eight and sixteen in the Aachen area alone.

So far, the numbers have increased steadily. In June of last year 737 were arrested; in May of this year the figure was 2,925. A week ago the daily average was 100, and it remains to be seen whether the currency reform and certain new arrangements concerning the treatment of children apprehended will have a sufficiently deterrent effect.

Up to now, children have been used by adults because they are unlikely to be shot in the *sperrgebeit* or even heavily fined. Henceforth the parents of an arrested child will have to go to the reception centre to fetch the child, where they will be told officially that, if their child is caught again, they, the parents, will go to prison.

But one cannot help feeling that unless parents can be induced, by improved physical conditions and moral considerations as well as by fear of the consequences, to resist the temptation to profit by these efforts of their children, the result for Germany will be tragic indeed.

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News Of The Mines

(*Continued from Page* 41)

bringing the present mine in the "B" orezone into production, resulting in a net loss of $235,002 for the year. Working capital at the end of the year was $1,132,094, as compared with $497,423 at December 31, 1946. Since the last report, exploratory drilling has resulted in transferring 5,000,000 tons on the "A" orezone from the "probable" to the "proven" category, and ore reserves at May 1, 1948, total open pit and underground, in the "A" and "B" orezones were estimated at 71,675,024 tons. These reserves do not include estimates of any ore expected to be developed by extension of the "A" and "B" orezones in length or in depth, or from other portions of the company's property. Geological conditions and recent geophysical surveys are said to suggest the presence of other ore bodies, and the report states plans for drilling these areas will be given early consideration.

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At Lynn Lake, in northern Manitoba, the construction and development program of Sherritt Gordon Mines is making good progress, according to the company's report for the second quarter of the current year. The steam and diesel plants at the "A" shaft are operating satisfactorily and shaft sinking has been in progress since the early part of June. Geophysical work and surface diamond drilling are continuing. A new norite plug has been located some 3,000 feet to the south of the "EL" plug. Some erratic nickel-copper mineralization has been encountered by drill holes in this new plug, but the metal content is too low to be economic. During the quarter production at its main property was maintained at the same rate as in the previous three months, and as a full quarter's copper production was available for sale the net earnings were substantially higher. Realized profit for the second quarter, before write-offs, totalled $474,797, as against $203,126 in the previous three months, while for the half-year profit amounted to $677,923 as compared with $729,253 in the like period of last year.

NOTICE

is hereby given that the China Fire Insurance Company Limited having ceased to carry on business in Canada, has reinsured its liabilities in Canada, in the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited which is registered under the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932, as amended, to transact business in Canada, and will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release on the 29th day of November, 1948, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance; and that any Canadian policyholder opposing such release should file his opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance, Ottawa, on or before the 29th day of November, 1948.

Dated at Toronto, Ont., this 13th day of August, 1948.

COLIN E. SWORD
Chief Agent for Canada

AUTHORS

Invited to submit MSS for book publication—particularly poems and book-length stories for girls. Stockwell, Elms Court, Ilfracombe, England.

Provincial Paper Limited

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable September 15th, 1948 to shareholders of record at close of business September 4, 1948.

(Signed) W. S. Barber
Secretary-Treasurer

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 81

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Forty cents (40c) per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending September 30th, 1948, payable by cheque dated October 15th, 1948, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on September 30th, 1948. Such cheques will be mailed on October 15th, 1948, by the Montreal Trust Company from Vancouver.

By Order of the Board,
J. A. BRICE,
Secretary.

Vancouver, B.C.
August 24th, 1948.

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